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with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
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VOL. XII NO. 134 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES
1925.

INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.

Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.

For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,, ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June.	JEYPORE†*		5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA.	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	'SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
11th June ..	BANDRA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa, 1-30 P. M.
13th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122.

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Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve	Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of cutcations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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H. YAMAZAKI, Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostok
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND, Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
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	Rs.
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Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. & O. British India Steam Navigation Coy. (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Coy. and British India Steam Navigation Coy. and at any Office of the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.
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94 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING
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Price 1 oz. phial Rs 2-12; V. P. extra.

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Price per phial Rs. 4-8; V. P. extra.

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Rs. 2-8 per Box in 3 ampoulas, V. P. extra.

Essence of Bedana

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression and weak digestion due to Influenza, Malaria or any other case being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system. It is a very sweet and palatable Tonic food for infants and invalids.

Price Rs. 2 per phial, Rs. 23 per dozen, V. P. extra.

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HATKHOLA CALCUTTA.

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It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

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Cures Miraculously all ACHES from head to foot, Neuralgia, acidity Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Constipation, Flatulence, Fevers, Influenza, Malaria, Dengue, Gout, Rheumatism, Cholera, Plague, Sea-sickness, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Bronchitis; Headache, Hemicrania Nausea, Vomitting, Burns and Scalds, Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, Ring-Worm, Scabies, Boils and Bruises, Venomous stings and bites etc., by external or internal use as the case may be.

Its chief pecularity lies in the fact that it reaches at the point of disease at once and removes the cause of the disease and is entirely harmless and free from all poisons.

Price Rs. 2/8/; sample -8- Directions in English or any Indian language.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET 'AMRIT' FREE, IN ANY LANGUAGE;

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC ADD: "AMRITDHARA" 13 Lahore.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—
Gulam Hussain V. Deviji, Chemists,
Hirji Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, 4
1 AND CHEMISTS.

THE MANAGER; **Amritdhara Pharmacy,**
Amritdhara Building, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, } LAHORE

Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. ::

The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. :: :: :: ::

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

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AD. IT.

25% & 10%

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED on

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	TYRES	TUBES
30×3½	78 0 0	13 12 0
765×105	101 4 0	17 12 0
815×105	109 4 0	18 12 0
820×120	144 12 0	21 10 0
875×105	118 12 0	20 0 0
880×120	157 0 0	23 0 0

STRAIGHT SIDE

31×4	116 0 0	17 12 0
32×3½	112 0 0	15 4 0
32×4	121 4 0	18 0 0
32×4½	165 4 0	21 10 0
33×4	127 4 0	19 4 0
33×4½	172 0 0	23 0 0

MICHELIN Universal, DUNLOP WARWICK, GOODYEAR FABRIC.
30x3½ Tyres=66-0-0.

Subject to usual cash discount

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

New Queen's Road, Bombay.

RANE LTD. PROPRIETORS. | Telegrams Autoworks | Telephone. No. 22475.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture.**

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

TAILORS

For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.

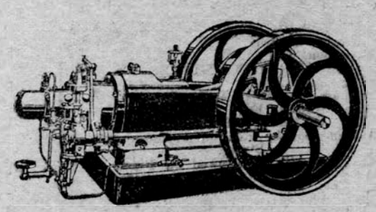
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.

44, Churchgate Street, Fort,

MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing.

Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.



CLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"OMEGA"

The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.

Discount 15 %

See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & Co.,

Opp: Whiteaway's, 239 Hornby Road, Bombay.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STOCK CLERKS, Previous experience essential. Apply personally to KEMP AND CO., LTD., Head Office, Churni Road (Queen's Road).
A R10540

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
A 19824

WANTED—TEACHERS and TYPIST CLERKS for 3 important High Schools. Apply stating Subjects and salary with 3 as. stamps to Box No. 291, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10561

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

WANTED—ASSISTANT TEACHERS for the N.J. Tata Girls' School, Navsari. Lady teachers preferred. Liberal salaries according to qualifications. Apply in person to the HON. SECRETARY, TATA GIRLS' SCHOOL, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, after 3 p.m.
A 19823

WANTED—An M.A., able to teach English and History and a B.Sc. or a B.A. with Science (Physics and Chemistry), able to teach Science and Geography for higher classes in the Municipal High School, Nipani. Pay decent and post permanent. Apply sharp stating caste, age and terms with testimonials, if any, to AHMEDSAHEB GAIBISAHEB, Chairman, Schools Board, Nipani Municipality, Nipani 4-6-24.
A19845

SALARY RS. 100—260 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (8)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SANSKRIT GRADUATE with school experience of six years wants TUITIONS of Previous and Matric students. Apply Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10482

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

BUNGALOWS AND ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road, Deolali. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R10543

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs 75.
C R10535

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A GODOWN at 12, Waka Moholla, Chira Bazar, Bombay, No. 2. Apply on the 1st Floor.
C R10539

TO LET—BLOCKS for big and small families in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R10555

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street, in Lakhani Building, and also in Lakhani Terrace near Hongkong Bank. ROOMS suitable for Offices and Residences. Rent Rs. 25 to 70.
C R10557

TO LET—One big ROOM for Office, Shops or Press, suitable for business on big public locality. Apply Box No. 289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R10559

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19, Princess Street, off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C 13537

TO LET at very moderate rents.—RESIDENTIAL FLATS overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens, 4th Floor, OFFICE ROOMS on the Ground and upper floors. Electric Lift. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R10523

TO LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or WORKSHOPS. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C19843

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Koregaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G10541

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT JUHU:—Situation close to Mr. Narottam Morarji's house. Two Bungalows, one of eight rooms and the other of three, together with the necessary out houses and complete installation of electric light. Modern conveniences and up-do-date sanitary fittings. Compound of 25,000 Sq. Yds. Suitable for all weather. Price Rs. 1,40,000 or nearest offer. Write to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 19846

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—ADVERTISERS to place their tenders for suitable literature with illustrations to push on the sale of their wares and for moving advertisement in the market places. Charges moderate. Apply THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS CO., No. 15, Lakhani Terrace, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R10556

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ELECTRIC PRINTING PRESS, size Super Royal or Quad Demi. Write Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10548

FOR SALE—MACHINES for Printing Press, sizes Super Royal, Double Royal and Royal. Apply Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10548

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar, List free. VALE OFFICE, (G), PONDICHERRY.
L 10531

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EXPERT TUITION in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (three months' Course) ACCOUNTANCY, Law, Banking Secretaryship, Economics, Mathematics, etc., SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Shorthand Dictation Classes. Charges very moderate. New term commences from 8th June 1924. ENROLMENT DAILY. Preparation for L.C.C., N.U.T., I.A.A., C.A.A., A.B.T., I.B.T., and other Commercial Examinations. The winners of the "Alfred Pitman Prize" for 1914 to 1924 were students trained by The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R10552

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Expert preparations as for the last 19 years, personal and through post for Accountancy, Banking appointments. Brilliant results including Teachers' Diplomas from the London Chamber of Commerce Exams. New classes for the Corporation of Accountants and other examinations will begin from 10th June. For prospectus write to PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteaways.
M R10553

ST COLUMBA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —(United Free Church of Scotland Mission,) Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.—The School will RE-OPEN for the Rains Term on Wednesday, June 11, at 10-15 a.m. Boarders should return the previous day. All new pupils should appear for the Entrance Examination on June 11.
M R10546

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:— PRINCIPAL, Great Western Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R10535

THE INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN LADIES —Admits married and unmarried ladies also widows. Re-opens June 9th., Janmashtami House, Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
M

B. G. DESAI'S SCHOOL-LEAVING ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS CLASS meets daily from 12th June in Chanda Ramji Girls' School, Kandewady, 7-30 to 9 a.m.
M R10547

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in a well-going concern. Monthly nett profits Rs. 1,000 guaranteed. Write to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10554

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 8, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. S

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 12/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10560

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ON VIEW.—Valuable furniture of the whole flat belonging to G. Stewart, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction to the highest Bidder by BENNETT and Co., TO-MORROW, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Nepean Sea Road, next to Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, send for free catalogues, and afternoon at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Rattan Terrace", Wodehouse Road, Colaba, near Panday's Sanatorium, property of Dr. Sayani and others.
T R10551

A PAIR OF YOUNG IRISH TERRIERS from the very best imported prize winning stock. Rs. 200. Dog already taken eight First Prizes. Pedigrees and particulars from Mrs. K. D. ALLAN Purandhar, Poona.
T P10558

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

ROYAL JEWELLERY.

A FEW COSTLY JEWELS from an Aristocratic family of Oudh for immediate sale.

One huge-sized sharp-coloured Emerald.

One large priceless Ruby.

One large Pearl Necklace of uniform and proportionate size.

All suitable for Indian Princes and big Jewellers.

Inspection solicited.

Bona-fide purchasers please apply to the undersigned at the following time before 8th June, 1924:—

Forenoon—8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Afternoon—3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

S. M. JAFAR,
Sattar Building,
Flat No. 16, Mahim, Bombay.
R10542

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.,
By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI.
C R10544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Rs. 1,00,00,000
(with powers to increase)

Divided into 4,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each.

AUTHORISED ISSUE—Rs. 62,00,000.

Issued in 2,48,000 shares. Out of which 48,000 shares have already been subscribed by the public since the incorporation of the Company in 1920 and a further issue of 2,00,000 shares is offered at par to old shareholders who are on the list of our Register on 1st April, 1924, in equal proportion to their former holding if they apply within six months from 1st May, 1924, and to others at Rs. 2 per share as premium with power to the Directors to alter the rate of premium according to their discretion, but not before 50,000 shares have been allotted.

(Out of the original capital of 48,000 shares 13,200 were credited as fully paid-up shares to Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers in consideration of their assets, good-will, etc.)

Payable Rs. 2-8-0 on Application;
Rs. 2-8-0 on Allotment.

And the balance in calls of Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

Prospectus, Application forms, etc. anywhere promptly on request.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LTD.
Kirloskarvadi, (Dist. Satara).
C19794

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of this Company have been forfeited by the Board of Directors as per resolutions passed at their meeting held on 2nd May, 1924.

Name	Allotment Letter No.	Distinctive No. of shares.
Mr. Mangesh Govind Pandit	224	4370/4372
Mr. Raghunath Govind Pandit	3542	44148
Mr. Ganpat Mangeshrao Pandit	3541	44146/44147
Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Dick	2538	34891/34910
Mr. Vithaldas Lavji Bhimdiwala	4269	47818/47827
Bai Gomtibai widow of Girdhardas Kooverji	60; 1760; 1761	2505/2704 and 24618/25017

For the Gaekwar Industrials Limited.
L. P. DESAI,
Secretary.
Bilimora 4th June 1924.
C19835

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(FRENCH BANK.)

CLIENTS ARE INFORMED that the Bombay Office of the above Bank will remove to new and larger Premises at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Road, early in June, 1924.
C19763

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that, in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel, with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc., hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shakuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19704

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW SAW MILL PLANT, consisting of the following machinery, supplied by Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company in good working order, is available for sale. The plant is designed to billet 300 tons of fuel in a day of 10 hours and the band mill has a capacity for cutting 300 c. ft. logs into rough sizes per hour.

1. Slasher sets with 8 motors of 10 to 75 H.P.
2. Band Mill set with 4 motors of 10 to 150 H.P.
3. Edger set with 3 motors of 10, 30 and 75 H.P.
4. Filing machinery, consisting of sharpeners, etc. with motors.
5. 100 H.P. horizontal tubular boiler to work a portion of Band Mill and designed to burn saw dust.

For further particulars, details of machinery and terms, please apply to

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR,
Mysore Iron Works,
Bhadravati,
Via Birur, (M.S.M. Ry.)
C19815

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18798

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, MURLIDHAR JOHARMAL, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, hereby give Notice that my son MOHANLAL, who is a minor has recently left my protection and that I will not be responsible for any debts liabilities engagements or contracts entered into or incurred by him either in his own name or in my name or otherwise and the Public are hereby warned that he has no authority whatsoever to incur and enter into any such debts, liabilities, engagements or contracts.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1924.
MURLIDHAR JOHARMAL
C19832

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of the proposed building works for the above Exchange at Sheikh Memon Street, and will be received by the undersigned before 12 noon of 7th July, 1924.

Copies of the tender form can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per copy. Plans can be inspected at the office of the Tata Engineering Company, Ltd., Architect's Department, York Building, Fort.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash should be sent in with the tender.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary,
The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
Ghambhirchand Kedarnath Building,
First Floor, Shroff Bazaar,
4-6-24.
C19830

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE clients of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola and Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co., as also the clients of Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer and Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji Romer and Co. are informed that the existing records of the said firms (that is to say, papers and proceedings of matters completed prior to 31st December, 1919), as have been left with them by their clients, will be destroyed unless such papers are removed by the respective clients from the undersigned by or before the 21st day of June, 1924.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1924.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19848

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1194 of 1924.

(1) AHMED KARIM THANAWALLA, (2) HUSSEIN ABDUL KARIM MAHOMED, both of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitants, Exporters and Importers, carrying on business under the name and style of H. A. Mahomed.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) HAFIZ MAHOMED SHAFFI, son of Haji Allabux, (2) MAHOMED RAFFI, son of Haji Mahomed Shaffi, (3) MAHOMED NAKI, son of Haji Mahomed Shaffi, (4) MAHOMED ISPHAQ, son of Haji Mahomed Shaffi, and (5) ATTAU REHMAN, son of Ahsanulla, all Mahomedan Inhabitants, formerly carrying on business under the name and style of S. Hafiz Mahomed Shaffi Mahomed Raffi.

To

The DEFENDANTS.

THE PLAINTIFFS pray for a decree for Rs. 7,713-10-7 with interest, costs, interest on judgment and further and other relief, and the final hearing and disposal of this suit is fixed for 24th June, 1924.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
G. B. PANDYA, Esq.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
C19851

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM alias CHHOTALAL DALSHUKRAM, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Insurance Broker Deceased.

Bai PUSHPA alias PUSHPAVATI, widow of the said Chhotalal Dalsukhram, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 181-83, Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19849

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TIN PLATES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hoosein Bros. and on account and risk of Messrs. Kamrudin Adamji and Co. of Bhendy Bazar, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

27 boxes Tin Plates, 22 gauge, 27in. by 25in. by 38 sheets by 2218/222 lbs., net weight about 2 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qrs, 21 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN FLANNEL TROUSERS, FELT CAPS, LAMPWARE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

1 Godrej Safe with stand.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

1 case 122 pairs cotton and woollen Flannel Trousers.

1 case Felt Caps (as per Invoice of Christy and Co., Ltd.)

40 cases Lampware 1000 sets Perforated Enamelled canopies (for Kitson lights.)

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Nash motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 25-30 h.p., magneto and electric fittings, in perfect running order.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ratan Terrace", Colaba, near Parsi Sanitarium, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, E. fans, piano, phonograph, ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door, book cases, hat stands, etc., Property of Dr. Janmahomed I. Sayani, M.B. B.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy screens, roll top writing table, glass door book cases, E ceiling fans, silver cabinets, cottage piano, phonograph, single and double bedsteads, one 12 H. P. Rover Touring car 1914 model, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, wall clocks, hat stands, ice box aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. Stuart, Esq., and another European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNTURE SALE AT TURNER ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and tea toys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat-stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. L. Carter, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and others.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A.

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and others vs. Mahamed Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandwani and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree, dated 13th November, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 7th June sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being Plot Nos. 70 and 70A. of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134 (1) 4134 (1A.), and Street Nos. 70 and 70A. and bounded on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutor Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

P. H. The name of Mr. Haji Abdulla Miya Khandwani in previous advertisement in connection with the sale of the above property was a clerical mistake. He is not concerned with this property.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FILMS, ACCESSORIES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, ELECTRIC PLANT, FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF MESSRS. K. D. BROS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Krishna Das Shah and Jagmohandas Shah, trading in the name of Messrs. K. D. and Bros., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Gordhan Buildings at Charney Road, Girgaum, the whole stock-in-trade, consisting of valuable Films, accessories Machinery, furniture, typewriter and other goods.

The above goods will be on view four days before the sale. The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

Under instructions from Command Stores Officer, Military Engineering Services, Southern Command, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of June, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Military Engineering Stores, Pallon Road, behind the Crawford Market, electric goods such as spare motor for fan, motor 110 volts, boxes solid back of soris, spare armature, brackets, pendants, fan canopees, lamps, fans services, open show Manchester 220 volts, fans large Sirocco; gauge glasses, wire, copper, bare coils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4369 of 1921 (Sonubai, widow of Pandurang Ganesh Mulekar, vs. Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another), by virtue of the decree herein on 27th March, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Bazar Road, admeasuring 205 square yards, G Ward No. 5447, Street Nos. 10-12, Collector's New Survey No. 3/2840, and bounded on the East by the public road called Mahim Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Khoja Kassam, on the North by the house of Balaji Hoolaji and on the South by the property of Laldas Goculdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to G. B. Pandya, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, PACKMORIA STREET AND DOONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mohamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and others, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th January, 1921, and 13th July, 1922, respectively, and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on different dates and time given as under on the premises:—

RIPON ROAD PROPERTY, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 159 and 160, and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1B/3559 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1571, and bounded on the East by the property of Amirbai, wife of Sulemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedji Malla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street and on the South by the vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3854 (1), Street No. 41.

SHAIKH ABDULLA PACKMORIA STREET PROPERTY, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmoria Street, containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. —— New No. 7623, Old Survey Nos. 1189 and 1190, New Survey No. 4513 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 4314 and in the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 79-28 and 7944 and Street Nos. 15631 and 91, 93, 22 to 1885 to 89, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Mohorambhai Moosabhai but now of Gulabchand Dewchand, on the West by the said Abdulla Packmoria Street, on the North by the Second Cooper Street and on the South by the First Cooper Street.

DOONGRI STREET PROPERTIES, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. and at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 825-825, New Nos. 6562, 6563; Old Survey Nos. 138-138, New Survey Nos. 2713-2713, and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 954 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 408, 412 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Bodha Dossa.

DOONGRI STREET PROPERTY, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with a shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort, in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 823, New No. 6559, Old Survey No. 139 and New Survey No. 2713 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 954 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1317 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Waghji Cooverji and on the South by the property firstly mentioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 7th June, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE PRINTING PAPER.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 4583 OF 23.

MILLARS TIMBER AND TRADING CO., LTD.

v/s.

R. N. NAVALKAR and ors.

TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort by order Messrs. Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ltd. and pursuant to the Decree made by the Hon. High Court herein on the 25th day of April, 1924:—

60½ Bales and 26½ loose Reams Brown Paper.
6 Bales and 105 loose Reams White Printing Paper.

The above goods can be inspected at the Auctioneers Premises.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Owner sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 10th June 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 780 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Ripon Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3753(d) and Street No. 5B and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of J. B. King MacBeth, on or towards the West by the property of Naranjee Dwarkadas, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rehman Jitekar and others and on or towards the South by the private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Owner at their Office 9, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Banks and Parties concerned:—

4 Cases Fly Catchers, 3 Cases Electric Fabrics and Lace, 1 Case Torchon Lace 3 Cases Hollidges Ink, 2 Parcel Service Buttons, 2 Cases Table Time Pieces, 1 Case Universal Times Recorders.

By order of the Office concerned:—3 Indian Carpets, 2 Teakwood Writing Tables, 1 Large Round Glass and Wooden Partition, Ladies Straw Hats etc.

Miscellaneous:—Military Riding Saddles, Camp Kit, Clothes, Boots, Photo Frames, etc. 1 Wooden Large Cabinet, 1 Teakwood Large Cupboard.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from W. Cause, Esq., Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), No. 20, Albion Palace, opposite Byculla Station, made-to-order household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, rich tapestry-lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets, show-cases, gramophone, office tables, teapoys, iron beds, mirror and panel almyrahs, dressing table and chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine, marble top washing tables, glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid oak, teak, blackwood and Cashmir carved and plain household and office furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, gramophone with records, rival ice chest pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware at Patel House, 22A, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from J. Reitsma, Esqr., Sub-Manager, the Netherland Trading Society, Bombay, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made-to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table, chairs, English sideboard, dumbwaiter, rival ice chest, rich tapestry lined large drawing room sofas and easy chairs, Cottage piano, hornless and cabinet gramophone, large and small roll top writing tables, file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden and iron beds, English large size best steel cash box, full size mirror and panelled almyrahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is in view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers, Rich Crockery and Glass Ware, Best Plated Ware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, next to Messrs. Fearse and Co., Apollo Street, Fort, valuable and handsome made-to-order household teak and blackwood carved furniture by well-known makers, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, gramophone cabinet, full iron framed sweet-toned square piano (by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.), etc., etc.

The property of W. McClumpha, Esq., of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd.

Furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers, very old collection of China and brassware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction to-morrow (Sunday) the 8th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 40A, Railway Buildings, Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order household teak and blackwood carved furniture by well-known makers very old collection of China and brassware, coins, rifle, gun, fishing rods, old arms, curios, trophies, books, saddles, etc., etc.,

The property of J. FitzPatrick, Esq.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1924, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
CHARLES DICKENS' MASTERPIECE
READ BY MILLIONS.
FEATURING WILLIAM FARNUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"MARRIED LIFE"
Starring BEN TURPIN

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
BEN TURPIN
IN
"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADAN PRODUCTION
" VIR—BHARAT "
in 5 reels
PATHE—COMEDY
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
" VISMI—SADI "
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

GLOBE.

COMING! COMING!
Saturday 14th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.
GLOBE.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years.
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
TO-NIGHT AT 9 (S. T.)
To-Morrow at 3-30 p. m.
Punjab Mail
The Most Popular and Sensational Play in Hindi
Plan open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m.
Proprietor—G. B. BHATE.

Yashvanth Sangith Mandali

to-night at 9 P. M.
"SOWBADRA"
to-morrow at 3-30 P. M.
"MANAPAMAN"
when Prof. Sirnaik to act
as "BAMINI"
and Mr. Ganpatrow
as "DARYADAR"
at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.
Book seats early.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

A Supremely beautiful Picture—appealing, ennobling, thrilling, startling!
A Drama of woman's worthlessness, man's infatuation and maidenly folly.

A STORY THAT SETS YOU ATHINKING!

"TO PLEASE ONE WOMAN"

The one thing in all the world that man tries most to do!
And when he succeeds or fails?

Here is the mightiest moving force in history—the alluring power of woman over man—embodied in a drama of every-day life and vibrant with romance and beauty

"TO PLEASE ONE WOMAN"

A

LOIS WEBER

PRODUCTION

A paramount Picture

Starring the winsome

CLAIRE WINDSOR

in a gripping Drama of human emotions.

DRAMA IN 6 REELS.

The most destructive force in the world! A beautiful, brilliant woman—with a selfish soul! Ever chasing new pleasures, thirsting for new thrills, winning new hearts, and leaving behind her—ruin.

This is the story of what it cost to please such a woman. What is cost those who loved her. Those who hated her. Some who never knew her. What it cost her!

A story grounded deep in modern life, and rising into the blue of human happiness.

The Programme includes the International News, and a one-Reel Comedy.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

F—T—S—O—R MYSTERY

SOLVED at THE NOVELTY Cinema

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHO STOLE THE FAMOUS ARTEGA

JEWELS Thea Come to-night with your friends and see in

MARAH ELLIS RYAN'S MAGNIFICENT LOVE STORY OF OLD CALIFORNIA

FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL

and acclaim your

QUEEN OF THE WORLD'S SCREEN

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK

Cinema Majestic

GIRGUAM

Presents

SANYASI

A HINDU SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY

Produced by

Majestic Film Co.,

Under the personal Supervision of

Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI

Depicting the mean tricks of a faithless friend,
The Faithful services of an old domestic,
Successful attempts of a loving wife
to prove her husband's innocence
&c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, June 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 560
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
NEW YORK —
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 86.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 98.10
London—Rome Liras 99.20
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE— Steady market.

	London, June, 5.	
Tele Transfers	£ 1/4 15/16	Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—9	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	£ 35 1/16	Steady.

London, June 5.	
Rentes 3 per cent	51 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/16
„ „ 2 months hence	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver.—Small offerings and General buying Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 6. Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	560
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	239
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London June, 5.	
Stockholm	11.53
Christiania	..
Amsterdam	..
Switzerland	24.52
Prague	147.75
Exchange on London in Paris ..	86.00
„ Germany	
„ Italy	99.40
New York, June 5.	
Demand Bills	4.31.12

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 5.	
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes ..	22 3/4

WAR LOANS.

London, June 5.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4+1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 3/8 unchd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 101—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 47— unchd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	£ 66 3/4—1/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 57 3/8+1/8
London, June 5.	
Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	£ 103 5/8
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 113 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, June 6.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/2/9
„ forward, Rs. 16/3/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/13/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/13/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/14/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 83/8

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions.
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply to—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68⅝
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Tax free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent War Loans due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loans due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Government of India War Loans due 1926 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

SHARES.

London, June 5.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/4 (45 1/4)
Eastern „	£ 5 7/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 3/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395; Alliance 80; Apollo 20; Bombay Cotton 475; Bombay Dyeing 687/8; Century 360; Central India 467/8; Colaba Land 181/4; Crescent 225; Edward Sassoon 190xd; Fazulbhoy 857/8; Indian Bleaching 192/8xd; Indore Malwa 370; Kohinoor 1050; Madhowji 265; Mathuradas 295 New Great 340; New City 250; Pearls 500; Phoenix 442/8; Premier 92/8; Shapurji 200; Sholapur 10,000; Simplex 232/8; Standard 1325; Swadeshi 523/12; Tata Mill 190; Vishnu Cotton 1670xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475; Alcock 172/8xd. B. Burma 325; B. Burma N.I. 77/8; Bt Burma Pet. 5/4; B. Tramway 95; Bombay Steam 70; Bundi Cement 9xd; Katni Ordy. 72/8; Katni Defd. 200; New India Insur. 16; Shivrajpur 39; Tata Iron Ordy. 25; Tata Iron Defd. 82/8; Tata Hydro 817/8; Scindia Steam 6/1.

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8; Imperial (Contributory) 370; India 80; Central 25; Eastern 80xd.

London, Thursday June 5.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion ..	£128,200,000	No change
Public Deposits	£10,800,000	Dec. 4,700,000
Other do.	127,800,000	Inc. 23,200,000
Govt. Securities	65,100,000	Inc. 22,800,000
Other Securities	69,900,000	Dec. 3,400,000
Notes & Gold	4,400,000	Dec. 800,000

The Bank Reserve is 15.2 p. c. of the Liabilities.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
J/J Sellers .. £ 19 7/16
Tone.—Steady but very quiet.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
J/A sellers 37/3
S/D buyers 36/5

RUBBER.

London, June, 5.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A	10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	10 1/8

Tone:—Irregular, Closing firmer.
Imports .. ..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 6

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th June, 1924.

Cotton	5,878	Bales
Wheat	524,36	Qrs
Linseed	24,135	„
Rapeseed etc.	3210	„
Gingellyseed	1096	„
Poppyseed	174	„
Groundnuts	136	„
Castorseed	2 958	„
Rice	1.412	„
Myrabollams	2662	„
Cottonseed	299	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2817	„
Juwar	1155	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1508	„
Bajri	360	„
Coal	2095	Tons

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 84/3
LONDON, June 5.
Bar gold ready, s. 95-9
Silver ready, d. 35-1
Silver forward, d. 34-12
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, market rose on general buying, Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 6

Ready:—25—13—3

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Geth 25-13-3			25—13—3
Asad 25-14-6			25—14—6

Teji Mandi:—
Geth 0—2—6
Asad 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 6.

Ready:—83—9—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Geth 83-12-0		83-11-0	83—12—0
Asad 84-4-0		84-2-0	84—4—0

Teji Mandi.
Geth 0—14—0
Asad 1—15—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, June 6.

To-day Reuter reported 32 points lower in old crop and 3 to 5 points up in new crop in New York futures. The market opened steady but eased at the close on liquidation of July position. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 16 points down. The decline was due to general selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 5th Inst. from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

"Weather favourable. Forecast unfavourable. Early strength of new crop checked by July liquidation."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 529 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 531¼. On selling by shroffs and Bazar operators the market gave way to Rs. 530½ but again recovered to Rs. 533 on Commission Houses buying, and closed at Rs. 532 on selling by exporters on Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 532¼ and advancing to Rs. 534 on buying by Marwari jobbers and closed firm at Rs. 533½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 569 and improved to Rs. 572½ on buying by prominent shroffs, and closed at Rs. 572 at 4 p. m. Whilst Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 493 and gradually went up to Rs. 497 on bdokers buying and closed at Rs. 497 at 4 p.m. F.G. Bengal July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 543 and Rs. 454 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with good demand for nice Berar cotton. Local millwalas were buyers for some Moglai and Western cotton, and about 4000 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, June 6 6-30 P. M.	
Fully Good Broach April/May		533 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July ..		544
„ „ .. ..Dec/Jan		454
Fine Oomra ..July ..		573
„ „ .. ..Dec./Jan		498

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. G.	G.	F.G F
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	530
M. G Southerns ..		620	610	600 590
M. G. Mathia	580	565	550	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 6

Fully Good Broach April/May	532
„ „ Bengal July ..	543
„ Dec./January ..	453
Fine Oomra July ..	593
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	497
Good Southerns May/June ..	590
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 6.

New York Market, 5th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
28.82	July		28.95+13	28.50	—32
25.83	Oct.	25.90+07	26.05+22	25.87	+04
25.10	Dec.			25.15	+05
24.85	Jan.			24.88	+03

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.21, lowest 25.63, range .58 points. Market easier on liquidation of July. New crop months steady.

Liverpool Market, 5th June, 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.24	July	16.94—30	16.90—27	17.08—13	
15.41	Oct.	15.15—26	15.13—28	15.28—16	
14.86	Jan.			14.76—10	
14.71	Mar.	14.45—26	14.46—25	14.61—10	
	Egyptian.				
21.46	Jul.			21.42—04	
19.20	Nov.			19.12—08	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Light rains Amarillo District, much warmer, western belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Weekly rainfall: El Paso, Amarillo, Oklahoma City, Chatanooga, Raleigh, Jacksonville .5 to .1 inch. Little Rock, Abilene, San Antonio, Montgomery, Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston 1 to 2 inches. New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport over 2 inches.

(3) American cross rate 4.31. General selling on warmer weather, principally taken by prominent Spot house. Market quiet and steady. Some trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying. Forecast: Rains.

Our travelling man wires from South Texas: "Owing to recent rains cotton is growing too rapidly, fine healthy plant, boll weevil every field." We have the following telegram from Greenville, South Carolina: "Only slow improvement from late start of crop. Require perfect weather to produce average yield." There are signs of improving textile trade in America, more demand, if it continues, looks like bottom reached for the present.

(4) Liverpool Market will be closed at 4-30 p.m. Friday 6th June, until Tuesday 10th June 11 a.m.; and further 4 p.m. Thursday, 12th June, until Monday, 16th June, 11 a.m.

(Note: Although Tuesday, 10th June, was previously notified by us as a close Holiday in Liverpool, we now learn that the market will be open on that day.)

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under: "Improved weather causing general selling."

COTTON.

Liverpool June, 5.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpl ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
„ Sales of East Indian	250
„ „ EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	17.92
Egyptian F. G F. Sakel	23.65
New York 11 a.m.: ..July ..	28.94+.6
(As known in Liverpool ..Oct. ..	26.07—.4
at closing time) ..Jan. ..	25.08—.4
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July ..	28.86
..Oct. ..	25.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool, June 5 To-day's price
June	..17.50—.25
July	..16.99—.25
Aug.	..16.43—.26
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.17—.24
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..14.63—.23
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	..14.46—.26
April	.. ..
May	..14.29—.22
June	.. ..
Egyptians:—	
Nov	19.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Mouths	Liverpool, June 5. To-day's Price.
June	17.58—.17
July	17.08—.16
August	16.53—.16
September	15.93—.15
October	15.28—.13
November	15.02—.12
December	14.89—.10
January	14.76—.10
February	14.66—.10
March, ...	14.61—.10
April	14.51—.09
May	14.43—.08
June	14.37—.08
Tone—Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 5.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.95
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.35
„ „ Fine	12.75
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good ..	13.25
„ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	13.35
„ Fully Good ..	13.75
„ Fine	14.15
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.85
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.25
„ „ Fine	12.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 5.

Months	To-days prices
June	21.92—.6
July	21.42—.4
August	21.05—.5
September	20.65—.5
October	19.80—.5
November	19.12—.8
December	19.00—.10
January	18.90—.10
Feb.	18.85 unchd.
March	18.85 „
April	18.85 „
May	18.85 „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ Exports to Continent ..	16,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ July	28.50—.32
„ „ October ..	25.37+.04
„ „ Dec.	25.15+.05
„ „ Jan.	24.88+.03
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.55—1.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.75—.25
Futures „ „ July	28.44—.28
„ „ Oct.	25.07+.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 5/16
Demand Bills	4.31.12
Silver Foreign Mined	67 1/4

WHEATS.

London, June 5.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	42/9
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers Steady	47/9

Tone.—Firm and rather dearer to buy.

WHEAT CHOICE WHITE KARACHI J/J Sellers Steady ..	46/6
WHEAT SOFT RED KARACHI J/J Sellers	45/6

Tone—Not active.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 6.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 7 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold .	11 11 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar-50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 15 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Teelee, Aug-Sept. ..	6 2 6	
Gujtard, Sept. ..	12 13 3	
Cottodnuts J/J ..	75 0 0	
Grouned Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 10 0	
Wheaat Castor Seed Asad		75 12 0
Linseed Seed J/J ..		5 10 0

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed fully steady at 17 5/8 paid for June/July shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay £10.—June/July sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £25 sellers for June/July shipment.

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS

—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10 x 10,10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds Rs. 25 0
„ YXY „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „ 28 0
„ YGX „ „ „ 11 x 12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „ 65 0
„ HGR HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10 x 10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows „ 28 0
„ HEX „ „ Size 11½ x 12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 35 0
„ UHR „ CHROMATIC ACCORDION, 9 x 12, 21keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Row [illegible] „ 45 0
„ YDH „ VIENNA CHROMATI [illegible] 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows. „ 75 0

MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes 20 Reeds	1 0	Brass Band 10D/Holes 40 Reeds	3 12
Marine Band „ „	1 8	Double Anchor „ 28 „	1 12
Trumpet Call „ „	1 8	Regulation 12 28 „	1 8
Star Vamper „ „	0 14	Echo 14 28 „	1 12
Virtuoso „ „	1 8	Diapason 16 32 „	2 0
Drum Major „ „	1 0	„ „ 20 40 „	2 12
Hohner Band „ „	1 8	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and	6/8

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL 6 Chords 25 Strings 17 8
"LA MARGUERITE" „ 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 „ 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 „ 52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

6th June 1924

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	392-8	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	688-12-93 12 87-8	90-687-8	
Century ..	360-62-8 60	360	
Nagpur ..	471-4-70	467-8	
Colaba ..	180-83-12	181-4	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	227-8-28-12-27 8	226-225	
Indore ex-divi. ..	370-72-8	372-8	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	341-4	340	
Pearl ex-divi ..	509-2-8-497-8	5 0	
Phoenix ..	445	442-8	
Bharucha ..	195-90	197-8-200	
Simplex ..	236-33-12	232-8	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	527-8-31-4-26-4	25-523-12	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	857-8-60-57-8	857-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	205	190	
Globe ..	40	40	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	262-8	262 8	
Finlay ex-divi ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	100	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	330-27-8	325	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	95	95	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	73-12	70	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	9	
Central E. Mining ..	22-8	23-8	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	42-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25	25	
Tata Steel Defd.	86-82-8	82-8	

METALS.

London, June 5

English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 65	3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 62	3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82	1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7	3/4
Hard Spelter .. nominal.	£ 28	1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17	7/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 217	1/4

BRASS.

Bombay June 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do .. .	1	62	0	0
Do ..	1 1/4	62	0	0
Do	1 1/2	62	0	0
Do	1 3/4	62	0	0
Do	2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 6.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	70	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	70	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	69	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	69	0	0
Copper	2/	69	0	0
		61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		29	0	0
Panchteka Joint		61	0	0
Copper, English Bars		41	8	0
Brass Bars		66	0	0
Pat Klai		18	0	0
Lead, Country		10	8	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		59	0	0
„ „ „ 1				
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		59	0	0
1 3/4 to 2		59	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
„ „ to 1, 1 1/4		70	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 6.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	11	6
Japan	..No. 42-2	1	14	6
Japan	..No. 20	1	2	3
Japan	..No. 32	1	9	0

BARLEY.

LONDON, June 5.

Barley Karachi 32/9 June/July sellers.

LONDON, June 4.

Exchange on Continental Centres. Middle Quotations.
Belgium 98.12.
Athens 237.50.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BOMBAY, June 6.

MONEY.

There is little appreciable change in money market conditions although the position in respect of the Imperial Bank continues to improve, the bank having repaid Rs. 2 crores as against the loan taken under the Paper Currency Act. From the latest Currency Returns it now appears that the amount owing by the bank to Government has now been reduced to Rs. 4 crores. The bank rate is as yet unchanged but with the present inflow of funds the rate should not remain at the present high level for long. Call money is quoted about 2½ to 4 per cent. and the rate for fixed deposits for 2 months is about 6 per cent and for 3 months about 5½ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, the Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 174.19 lakhs and the other deposits of Rs. 128.80 lakhs. The cash balance has increased by Rs. 108.80 lakhs (although a further instalment of Rs. 2 crores from the Paper Currency was repaid) and now stands at Rs. 18,21,79,000, the percentage being 17.96 as compared with 17.9 of last week. The Bank Rate remained unchanged at 7 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market, Government securities have been steady at the improved levels of the previous week. 3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted as Rs. 95/2. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 99/2 and Rs. 99/2 respectively. 5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were put through at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 105/8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 101/15 respectively; business was placed at Rs. 103/12 in 1930 and in 1932 at Rs. 105. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan was quoted at Rs. 108/10.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the exchange market have been dull, with a steady quotation for T. T. round is 1-5/8d throughout the week and with business done at is 1-29/32d. The cash position continues to be the chief influence upon the tendency of the market. The volume of business has been small. The one month forward rate is about 3/32d lower than the rate for ready T.T. The enquiry for bullion imports has been again on a restricted scale.

The dollar quotation after falling to dol 4.30-5/8 improved to dol 4.32-5/8 and closes at dol 4.31-1/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs have declined from 80.60 to 86.25. The Belgian franc has also depreciated from 94.20 to 98.10 and the Italian lira from 98.30 to 99.20.

GOLD.

In the gold market there has been another week of steady conditions with narrow fluctuations in prices, the market here following the London market. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 93s 10d and 93s 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/12/6 and Rs. 25/12/9 for ready, Rs. 25/15 and Rs. 25/13 for 18th June settlement and Rs. 26 and Rs. 25/13/9 for 17th July settlement. The rate for sovereigns continued steady round Rs. 16/3 both for ready and forward. The off-take in our market averages about 15,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 24 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 14,71,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £10,89,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 64,28,932 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £200,000.

SILVER.

Sharp fluctuations from day to day have characterised the silver market during the current week, with a tendency to high level of rates at the close. The local markets continue to be mainly influenced from foreign sources, the London influence reflecting the result of continued Continental buying, added to which is the effect in the Bombay market of reports that the Canton Mint will be reopened about the middle of June. With a comparatively poor off-take, and still a heavy accumulation of stocks, our market is slow to respond to the influence's working in foreign markets and the tone depends on such and not on any local influence. For the first time uring recent years a shipment of silver was made this week from Bombay to London. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35-1/8d and 34-7/8d for ready and 34-13/16d and 34-9/16d for forward. In Sanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s 4-1/16d to 3s 3-7/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 83/8 and Rs. 82/11 for ready, Rs. 83/12 and Rs. 82/14 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 84/3 and Rs. 83/5 for 21st July settlement. The off-take shows an averag eof about 200 bars a day but this figure includes transfers of stocks between the local market and an up-country centre. The stock is estimated at about 7000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £10,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,57,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 305 bars and Rs. 17,805 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £125,000

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been steady throughout the week with a slightly improving tendency at the close, the volume of business passing being fair. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 682/8-686—686/4; Century Rs. 357/8—356/4—361/4; Crescent Rs. 227/8—226/4; Central India Rs. 469—470; Kohinoor Rs. 1050; New Great Rs. 337/8—340; Pearls Rs. 496/4—495—500; Shapurji Rs. 217/8—197/8; Simplex Rs. 233/12—230—235 and Swadeshi Rs. 516/4—525.

In the miscellaneous section, Bombay Trams have firmed up and Katni deferreds show an advance of Rs. 20. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 172/8, Bombay Burma Rs. 330, Bombay Tram Rs. 95 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 83/12. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 9, Katni Ordinary at Rs. 72/8 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37/8. Railway shares have also firmed up, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 840, Central Provinces Rs. 101, Gujrat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 615.

Bank shares are firm with a good enquiry Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1432/8 with Contributories at Rs. 370. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/12.

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

Clear bright eyes indicate good health. Eyes that are dull, yellowish, heavy, and that cannot keep wide awake and alert during the working hours of the day, indicate liver torpidity imperfect digestion, bowel laziness, or other conditions of ill-health.

To gently stimulate the liver, to aid digestion and to restore daily intestinal regularity nothing is better than Pinkettes. These dainty little laxatives dispel constipation, bilious attacks and sick headaches in a night; clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles. Your chemist sells Pinkettes at 1/- a phial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate gesine in New York futures and a small change in Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced on short covering, but later prices eased on long liquidation and speculative and Wall St. selling.

There was not much movement in prices in the American markets for the first few days of the week until Thursday when there was reported a sudden break. This breakdown has been mainly attributed to a certain amount of good weather reported after the publication of the Bureau Report which created selling power.

At the moment reports coming to hand about the weather conditions are of a conflicting nature and the situation is a very critical and grave one from the point of view of the growing crop. According to present figures and probabilities the carry over of American cotton at the end of this season is likely to approach the minimum possible, and it will, therefore, require something like 12 million bales of the growing crop to fill the world's bare requirements during the coming season. Under the circumstances there is very little margin for unfavourable weather, and whilst there might be some decline in prices on improved weather reports, there is on the other hand the probability of prices going still higher if things do not go well with the new crop.

As mentioned in our last week's circular the enterprise of operators still remains at a low ebb and there has not been sufficient reason on either the Bear or the Bull side to produce any particular movement. Should advices with regard to the weather become more promising we look for a widening between the old and new crops, as there will be freer offerings of next crop, whereas it is difficult to see where any fresh supply of present crop contracts is to come from.

Trade reports from Manchester do not indicate any particular development. There is a feeling of uncertainty as regards the raw cotton situation and buyers naturally show hesitation. The turn-over in the American spot cotton has been very nearly the same as last week, the demand being on a moderate scale.

In view of the recent sharp rise in prices we rather hesitate before advising purchases of new crop at the present juncture, but so far as we can judge the outlook, higher prices eventually would appear to be perfectly justified as the new American crop has seemingly made a poor start. We would therefore, suggest operators to watch the events of the market closely and take advantage of any temporary set-backs that may occur in order to buy.

The local market has very nearly followed the course of the American markets throughout the week, besides which there is no feature of importance to report. The tone of the market is distinctly good and with any support from America we expect prices here to improve slowly but steadily as there seems to be nothing in the situation at the moment to justify a serious set-back. Under the circumstances we feel inclined to favour purchases in weak markets.

The demand for actual cotton has again been fairly satisfactory during the week and both Japanese and European Exporters have shown a keen interest to buy. Unless there is a distinct falling off in the ready demand, the stocks at the end of the season are likely to be unusually small.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool July last week 17.25; this week 17.08 minus 17.

Liverpool October last week 15.46; this week 15.28 minus 18.

Liverpool January last week 14.94; this week 14.76 minus 18.

Liverpool March last week 14.80; this week 14.61 minus 19.

New York July last week 29.65; this week 28.50 minus 115.

New York October last week 26.45; this week 25.87 minus 58.

New York December last week 25.73; this week 25.15 minus 58.

New York January last week 25.56; this week 24.88 minus 68

LOCAL FORWARD

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 530½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 536½ on Exporters and Bull operators buying. On the 31st ultimo the bazar opened at Rs. 538½ steady and advanced to Rs. 539½ on bazar operators buying, but again declined to Rs. 537 on jobbers selling. Around this level prominent shroffs and one Japanese House were buyers which lifted the prices to Rs. 541½. On the 2nd instant the market opened at Rs. 543 steady. On selling by prominent shroffs and Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 538 but again improved to Rs. 540 on scattered buying. Again on selling by bazar the prices dropped to Rs. 535. On the 3rd instant the bazar was closed. On the 4th instant the market opened at Rs. 537 and going up to Rs. 538 on buying by shroffs, gave way to Rs. 532 on Commission and Exporting Houses and Marwari shroffs selling. On the 5th instant the market opened easier at Rs. 526½ in sympathy with the sharp decline in America and improved to Rs. 529½ on general buying and after some fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 529½.

Fine Oomra July opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 571 and gradually improved to Rs. 584 on Commission and Japanese Houses and Bulls buying. Around this level other Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 568 and after some fluctuations closed on the 5th instant Rs. 571. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 492 and advanced to Rs. 506 on Japanese Houses and general buying. In sympathy with the decline in Broach and selling by shroffs the market declined to Rs. 489 and after some fluctuations closed on the 5th instant at Rs. 495. F G Bengal July opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 542 and closed on the 5th instant at Rs. 541 the highest being Rs. 551 and the lowest Rs. 540. Whilst Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 451 and closed at Rs. 451 on the 5th instant the highest being Rs. 462 and the lowest Rs. 450.

PIECEGOODS.

No new feature of interest has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has slackened and clearances have not been satisfactory. There were expectations of an early monsoon this year, and until some good news are forthcoming, buyers will naturally adopt a waiting policy. Owing to the uncertain feeling regarding the future course of prices upcountry buyers have been chary to commit themselves to further transactions, the more so as epidemics are prevalent in some districts. The buying capacity of those in the trade has been greatly reduced and purchases have therefore been only from hand to mouth without anticipating future requirements. The only relieving features have been the firmer tone of the Manchester Market and the light stocks held here. Several offers have been sent to Manchester and shippers have wired back numerous quotations, but not much business has been done, as the disparity in prices cannot be bridged over. Some big importing firms are very cautious in accepting fresh business from merchants in view of the sad experience recently gained. Here and there some lots of Dhoolies have been booked. Makers have derived strength from their engagements. Madras and Karachi have bought fair lines and China has also booked good business in White Shirtings and fancies.

Grey Shirtings have moved off slowly. Peperell Drills have been easier and the tendency seems to be for still lower rates. Manchesters diverts to keep going. As they are quite unable to meet the buyers except at serious loss, business for farther deliveries has not been possible and both the sides are content with the small lots only. China is steady but the prices to be suitable to the shippers must come down a little. This week reports only small business in 12s.

The general condition of Yarn business is steady to dull and there is practically not much doing. Everything depends upon the Demand and he course of the Raw Material; but so long as our Mills are holding tight, we do not think prices will decline as the stocks with the dealers are not large.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.

20s	Finlay ..	..	..	13	12 0
	Apollo ..	..	..	13	8 0
	Simplex ..	..	..	13	4 0
20s	Shapoorji ..	..	..	13	4 0
20s	Currimbhoy ..	..	..	13	8 0

6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.

Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	
Apollo ..	..	..	..	
David Light house ..		..	..	

8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.

Jacob (Seven stars)	..	..	14	12 0
Edward Sassoon	..	..	14	12 0
Apollo ..	..	..	14	12 0
Bradbury	..	..	14	12 0

10 1/2s.

Shapoorji	..	..	14	11 0
Apollo ..	..	..	15	2 0
Swadeshi	..	..	15	0 0
Bradbury	..	..	15	8 0
Asur Virji	..	..	15	4
David (Flowerman)	..	..	15	0 0
David (Cockatoo)	..	..	15	0 0
Indo-China	..	..	..	..

12 1/2s.

Elphinstone	..	..	15	13 0
Currimbhoy	..	..	15	4 0
China ..	..	..	..	
Moon ..	..	..	15	8 0
Apollo ..	..	..	15	10 0
Dawn	..	..	..	

14 1/2

Kilachand	..	..	16	12 0
Apollo ..	..	..	16	12 0
City ..	..	..	17	4 0
Colaba Land	..	..	17	0 0
Fazalbhai	..	..	17	0 0

20s.

Kilachand	..	..	18	4 0
Edward Sassoon	..	..	17	14 0
Elphinstone	..	..	17	13 0
Phoenix	..	..	18	8 0
Japan No. 20 ..	..	..	19	6 0

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under —

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	P.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37	1/2/8	14	0	0
„ 100,000	45 × „	..	15	12	0
„ No. 33,000	45 × „	..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	37 × „	..	12	8	0
„ No. 4545	38 × 38	..	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44 × 38	..	16	0	0
„ No. 16000	.. „	..	16	8	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	17	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × „	..	13	14	0
„ No. 2750	45 × „	..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	44 × 38	1/2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	38 × 38	1/2..	21	0	0
„ BB ..	38 × 38	1/2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1/2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38	13	14	0
„ No. 4462	41 × „	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39 × „	..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48,51 × 38 Avg.		..		

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40	Net	29	12
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40	..	16	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	..	8	11 0
„ No. 138	40 × 22	..	7	0 0
„ No. 636	44 × 22	..	7	11 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— ....

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	27	10 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40	..	30	4 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40	..	18	12 0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33 × 40	..	..	

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19	..	8	4 0
„ No. 66	46 × 19	..	9	4 0
„ No. 600	51 × 19	..	10	4 0
„ No. 6000	56 × 19	..	11	4 0
„ No. 88	58 × 20	..	7	12 0
„ No. 1270	27 18	..	3	15 0
„ No. 166	39 20	..	7	14 0
„ No. 818	39 × 20	..	8	0 0
„ No. 1440	36 × 20	..	6	4 0
„ No. 5852	42 × 20	Net	10	8 0
„ No. 2755	42 + 20	Net	11	8 0
„ No. 1703	62 20	Net	14	12 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	15 0
„ No. 119	37 × 18	..	5	2 0
„ No. 229	42 × 18	..	5	10 0
„ No. 339	47 × 18	..	6	2 0
„ 1K/4K38″,43″48″53 × 18 Avg.			6	4 0
„ No. 95	58 × 20	..	7	10 0
„ No. 66999	40 × 18	..	5	10 0
„ No. 86999	40 × 18	..	6	2 0
„ No. 775	40 × 18	..	6	4 0
„ No. 875	45 × 18	..	6	12 0
„ No. 975	50 × 18	..	7	4 0
„ No. 615	50 × 18	..	7	2 0
Graham's Baloon	58 × 20	..	7	10 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18	..	..	

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	4	12 0
„ No. 61/81 .. „		..	4	9 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..	3	14 0
„ No. 1900 .. „		..	4	0 0
„ No. 2600 .. „		..	4	2 0
„ No. 21021 ..		..	4	4 0
„ No. 39620 T.B. 38 × 22		..	7	4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18	..	5	8 0
„ No. 95950/97970		..	..	
Saraswati	33 × 18	..	..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	6 0
„ No. 50000 .. „		..	6	14 0
„ No. 33310/33350/33360		..	7	6 0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	26 × 18	..	..	
Greaves' No. 30000/50000 „		..	..	
„ No. 8000 T.B. 38 × 22		..	8	0 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26 × 18	..	4	10 0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"		..	4	10 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings	..	13	5 0
„ 2500 „ „	..	20	8 0
„ 55000 Grey Shtgs „	..	17	0 0
„ 5151 „ „	..	17	0 0
„ 3800 „ „	..	22	8 0
"C" Grey Sheetings	..	11	0 0
"9" Dragons	..	11	0 0
"Elephant' Drills	..	20	0 0
"Duck" Drills	..	16	6 0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 6.

The American Bureau Report was the event of special importance during the week under review, and although the report has been very bullish, the immediate effect of the same has been rather bearish, and this has been supported by the serious decline that followed in the Cotton position soon after the report. The effect on the Yarn Trade has been practically nil, and prices more or less remain the same. Wild fluctuations in cotton along with the continued slack demand, and the usual uncertainty at this time of the year, prevent the dealers from undergoing any risk and business reported is on a small scale only.

English Yarns do not show any strength, and the prices for ready delivery from stock are much cheaper as compared with the high prices from Manchester. The difference in some cases is over 10 per cent. Naturally therefore business for forward delivery is at a standstill. Even in Cops, prices are cheaper here.

Japanese Yarns are selling slowly from stock, and although the Import Houses are not much inclined to sell off as before, they are nevertheless easy sellers and do not find buyers at their rates. A small business is reported for June shipments.

Indian Mills have been keeping firm attitude, and selling small lots only for ready or near terms, but fresh arrivals, New Crop market will, in our opinion yet witness a downward movement.

The following are the quotations ruling at present:

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs. 24 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex-Bond Rs. 13/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Aug/Sept. sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, June 6.

This week Ready prices have suffered a drop of 6 to 8as. per cwt. in the levels prevailing during the close of the preceding week. The early part of the week witnessed a declining tendency, the latter half maintaining more or less a steady tone. Purchase demand during the week has been on a very restricted and scattered scale, daily off-take averaging to 2000 bags per day as against an average of 2500 bags per day during the preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates ruling the market this week have been Rs. 23/10 and 24 per cwt.

Except for a rise of a pence or two on Saturday, the New Crop market th e week has been a succession of gradual downward movement, in response to easier advices from foreign markets. Prices at the last week-end have evidenced a drop varying from 7d to about a shilling. There has been a fair amount of business doing. The highest and the lowest prices during the week are sh. 21/2, 22/1 for June shipment and sh 21 and 21/7 for June/July Shipment and sh. 20/3 and 21 for July/August/September shipment.

Total stocks are estimated about 25000 bags of Java Sugar and 12000 bags of other kinds of sugar.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Mauritius sugar syndicate which gives some interesting information about the coming crop:

"Crop. The last crop has yielded 201,000 tons of sugar of all grades; the coming one promises to be much better, the season having been favourable up to now."

"If the season continues good, the estimate is 235,000 tons and possibly more. The hurricane season as you know is over and it is practically certain that the above estimate will be reached."

We think Ready prices will rule more or less steady round about the levels ruling at present, till fresh arrivals. New Crop market will, in our opinion yet witness a downward movement.

The following are the quotations ruling at present:

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs. 24 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex-Bond Rs. 13/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/August/September Sh. 20/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Steamer movements:—

A non-conference line steamer has left the port of Java with a cargo of 30,000 bags for Bombay. S. S. Howra will be booking 34,000 bags for Bombay. S. S. Begum also is reported to have booked 10,000 bags for Bombay.

LONDON, June 5.

SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 21/3 for June Value; 20/3 for July Sollers; 20/1 1/2 July/September sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 20/5 1/2 July/September Sollers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 20/5 1/2 July/September Sellers.

Market is very dull.

LONDON, June 4.

Cuban Sugar 18/6 for June, Nominal.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Demand Bills 4.31.00.

COLOUR MARKET.

June, 6.

We have to report quiet market. No great fluctuations are likely under such dull circumstances. Cow and Lunger Alizerine change hands at Rs. 90 per cwt. I.P. passed at Rs. 85/86 per cwt. Congo Red, Benzo Pur purine, Delta Purpurine are quiet. Magenta Crystals pass at Rs. 2/3/0 per lb. Fast Red have steady tone. Indenthrenes are easy and some of them are offered even below the cost. Sulphur Black has advanced to Re. 1 per lb. Quotations are:

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 89/90 per cwt.

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 89/90 per cwt.

Alizerine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 85 per cwt.

Congo red Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Mechyl Violet Rs. 3-4 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Sulphuri Black Rs. 1 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-6 per lb.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-4 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-2 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 6.

Up-country sent in very fair inquiries in Heads and Reeds, which, however, ruled easy, without any imnation in prices. Home offers kept quite firm at 24d. C.I.F. Bombay, while Reeds are offered at 3d. less 5 per cent., and there is still some probability of further decline in view of the easier tone of the steel market.

Bandings and Ropes kept featureless, with quite an insignificant demand. Tubular bandings ruled firm at Rs. 2-7-0 per lb.

Bobbins continued as usual, the demand in certain Bobbins required for ring frames, saw some animation. Weft pirns changed hands at Rs. 6 and upwards according to the quality. Slubbings and Rovings changed hands at Rs. 24 and Rs. 23 per gross. 13/16in. Slubbings are quite conspicuous by an absence of demand.

Tone of the market is very quiet and without any lively interest.

The quotations are:—

Headls 15/40s, Rs. 1-12-6.
Reeds, Re. 0-3-6.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken, Rs. 8-4-0.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken, Rs. 8-12-0.
Scroll Bandings, Rs. 1-6-0.
Tubular Bandings, Rs. 2-7-0.
Fillets, Re. 0-3-6.
Card cans steel, Rs. 3-4-0.
Sizing flannel twill 62, Rs. 4-0-0.
Slubbing tubes, Rs. 24-0-0.
Pirns Conical 5in., Rs. 7-8-0.
Pirns Universal, Rs. 7-0-0.
Pirns Weft, Rs. 7-0-0.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel, Rs. 11-0-0.
Warper Bobbins, Rs. 75-0-0.
Dobby Harness, Rs. 23-0-0.
Card cans fibre, Rs. 3-12-0.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, June 6.

There was a decline in the values of Farina and Maize starch, which have arrived in fairly large lots. Home offer for Prime Farina ruled steady at £18/15/0 per ton C.I.F. Bombay.

Sodium sulphide, Bichromate potash, Zinc chloride and Magnesium chloride kept steady with little demand and with no changes in values. Epsom continued with the scarcity, and the bazar price is firm at Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. Hydrosulphide kept dull. Brown sugar lead had a small demand at Rs. 36. Caustic soda American has considerably increased in demand, and changes hand at Rs. 22 per cwt. Bleaching powder is still scarce, but will be arriving very shortly. There are buyers at Rs. 16 for forward lots.

Aniline salt and Antimony salt kept in demand at Re. 0-10-9 and Re. 0-9-0 per lb. There are no noteworthy changes in bazar chemicals, and the prices ruled practically the same.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt, Rs. 4-8-0.
Antimony salt, Re. 0-9-0.
Acetate lead white, Rs. 35-0-0.
Bleaching powder, Re. 17-0-0.
Potassium Chlorate, Re. 0-3-6.
Caustic soda, Rs. 22-8-0.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 3-10-0.
Dextrine, Rs. 20-0-0.
Maize starch, Rs. 17-0-0.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 13-12-0.
Acetic acid, Re. 0-8-6.
Aniline salt, Re. 0-10-6.
Glauber salt, Rs. 4-0-0.
Acetate lead brown, Rs. 37-0-0.
Bichromate potash, Rs. 45-8-0.
Hydrosulphide soda, Rs. 1-2-0.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 24-0-0.
Litharge flake, Rs. 38-0-0.
Farina, Rs. 16-4-0.
Bichromate soda, Rs. 38-0-0.
Oxalic acid, Rs. 34-0-0.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Deccan, Kanara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for sowing of Kharif crops. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, and Southern Madras States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshak, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Price of good grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows: Sind 7 to 52, percentage below normal; Gujarat 22 to 45, p.b.n.; Konkan 32 to 87, p.b.n.; Deccan 25 to 50, p.b.n.; Karnatak 67 to 83, p.b.n.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 24th May 1924 was—On works Satara 24, Bijapur 477, on gratuitous relief Ahmednagar 6, Poona 1,650, Sholapur 483, Satara 1,758.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The monsoon weakened greatly in Malabar and pressure conditions are still unfavourable for its extension northwards. Temperature is markedly above normal from Hyderabad to Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Malabar and local in South Rajputana and a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, West Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Tavoy, Rangoon, Bhamo, Mount Abu and Trivandrum three quarters and Mangalore one.

Forecast.—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north and East Punjab. Day temperature was higher than usual at Ambala; night temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 111 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was generally higher than usual; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose to 114 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.70 in. of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess over the area of rainfall and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabdd and the minimum at Ajmer and Mount Abu. Kotah recorded a maximum temperature of 107 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Katniawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual in north Gujarat, Cutch and at Bhavnagar-Para. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the east Central Provinces and Berar; the minimum was higher than usual in the whole of the province except at Jubbulpore, where it was almost normal. A maximum temperature of 112 deg. was recorded yesterday at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect at Bombay and Morragao. Temperature was generally higher than usual in the whole of the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 95deg.6 (6deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 83deg.6 (3deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over Sholapur and Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in the south Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad. The thermometer rose yesterday to 100 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Mangalore 1.16", Calicut 0.43", Cochin 1.93" and Trivandrum 0.81". Yesterday at 8 a.m. Calicut recorded during the past 24 hours 2.05" of rain and Cochin 5.21".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall. Total 1st June	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	107.8	82.0	0	—0.02
Rawalpindi ..	103.2	72.1	0	—0.20
Lahore ..	108.7	76.4	0	—0.06
Hissar ..	107.4	80.1	0	—0.09
Ambala ..	110.7	78.7	0	0
Delhi ..	107.0	83.3	0	—0.10
United Provinces—				
Agra	105.5	83.1	0	—0.02
Mainpuri ..	112.5	84.7	0	0
Jhansi ..	110.0	89.2	0	0
Cawnpore ..	111.0	81.1	0	—0.21
Allahabad ..	114.4	81.9	0	—0.07
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	106.3	84.8	0	0
Karachi ..	91.8	82.1	0	—0.03
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	99.2	78.0	0	—0.06
Jaipur ..	106.0	79.4	0	—0.05
Kotah ..	106.6	84.8	0	0
Mount Abu ..	86.0	64.9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
B.A. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m
June 8, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m
June 9 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 10 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 15m.
June 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m
June 13 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.

Domestic Occurrence.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. A. P. Fracias in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Labul, on Monday, the 9th inst. at 7-30 a.m.

Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th June 1924 to 6 a.m. of 6th June 1924.

Small-pox attacks 5† deaths 3, Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil, Plague attacks nil, deaths nil, Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 89.

Total Mortality this day last year 91.

†Including 1 case among the Haj Pilgrims.

NAWAB NASIRUAL MAMALEK.

Nawab Nasirual Mamalek M.L.C. ex-Consul General for Persia arrived in Bombay on Thursday by Nagpur Mail on a short visit and he is staying at Marble Hall, Parel Road, Byculla.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Mission, which was called for 4th May last and postponed for want of a quorum, will be held today (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. Keshavrao A. Pachaye, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subjects for the class will be "Brotherhood of Buddha."

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Shriman Pandit Mayashanker Sharmaji will deliver a lecture on "Arya Samaj and Mahatma Gandhi."

C.K.P. FAMILY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The first annual General Meeting of the C.K.P. Family Relief Society will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Members and persons of the C.K.P. Community are requested to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, public lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wady on to-morrow (Sunday) by Mr. T. V. Joshi on "Charka" with experiments; the 15th instant by Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate M.L.C., on "Children Bill"; the 22nd instant by Mr. R. S. Date on "Robert Luis Stevenson" and the 29th instant by D. G. Kale Esq. on "Human Service is God's Service."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Prof. R. P. Kar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

LLOYD'S BANK AFFAIR.

Mr. Lyon of the Bombay C. I. D. who has gone to England to bring T. D. Lawson of the Lloyds Bank, Bombay branch, in connection with his alleged embezzlement to the tune of several lakhs of rupees is expected with his prisoner in the Bombay harbour on the 27th instant.

CONVENTION CLUB, SANTA CRUZ.

At the meeting of the Convention Club at Santa Cruz a very valuable paper on "A Few Notes on the Central and Provincial Governments" was read on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

"F" WARD DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a Charkha demonstration of a newly tounded apparatus (Kshirsagar Spinning machine) will take place to-morrow Sunday the 8th instant at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Krishna Building Nos. 1 and 2 near Parel Tram Terminus.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTAPAKA MANDALI.

The Annual General Public Meeting of the Mogaveera Vyavastapaka Mandali (Founders of Edward VII Coronation Fund) and the Mogaveera Clerks' Union, will be held on Sunday the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Dalal Street, Fort, under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur, A. K. Pai (Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay).

KSHIRSAGAR HAND SPINNING MACHINE.

This machine is now being demonstrated in several places in Bombay. Those who are interested are requested to see the machine between 7 and 9 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. at 2/25 Khandke Buildings, Dadar.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held at "Laxmi Baug," New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1924, to elect a Managing Committee for the year 1924-1925, to elect an Honorary Auditor for the year 1924-1925 and to consider such other business as may be brought forward by the Managing Committee.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th ultimo arrived at Marcilles on Friday the 6th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The Mails left bl the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The B.I. s.s. "Merkera" which left London on the 23rd ultimo arrived Port Said on the evening of the 4th instant and left there on the following morning.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd June, and is due to arrive here on or about the 24th June. s.s. "Wakasa Maru" left Penang for Bombay via Colombo on the 5th June and is due to arrive here on or about the 14th June s.s. "Sado Maru" arrived at Shanghai on the 3rd June.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, Bombay, will be held at "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, (the 15th inst) to adopt the Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1923 to elect a Managing Committee for the years 1924-1925, to elect an Honorary Auditor for the next year and to consider any other business that may be brought forward by the Managing Committee.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim Students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, before the 30th instant:—

5. Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts), each of Rs. 10 per mensem; 2. Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15 per mensem; 1. Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12 p. m.; 1. Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 8 p.m. 1. Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary) of Rs. 5 per mensem. 1. Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students), of Rs. 11 per mensem.; 2. Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart. scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

A FATAL FALL.

Haji Aknak Niaz, a pilgrim (24) in the Musaferkhana at Carnac Road was seated on the parapet of the terrace of the Musaferkhana at 8 p.m. on the 31st ultimo when he felt sleepy and fell down. He was picked up unconscious and removed to G. T. Hospital where his skull was found to have been fractured and died on Wednesday.

THEFT AT FANASWADI.

Ramchandra Ganesh Barve a pensioner residing at Jaganath's chawl, Fanaswadi, locked his room at 11 p.m. on the 3rd instant and went to sleep outside. At 4 a.m. the next morning, when he got up and went to his room he found the lock of his door broken open, four wooden boxes forced open and ornaments and currency notes valued at Rs. 1,970 stolen.

THEFT AT KAMATIPURA.

Mr. Lowji Pragji residing in 8th Lane Kamatipura, locked his room at 10 p.m. on Wednesday and went to sleep on the road side. On Thursday morning, on opening his room he found his boxes open, their contents scattered and cash valued at Rs. 800 stolen.

YASHVANTH SANGITH MANDALI.

The above Company has been in our midst for nearly two months performing their well-known plays "Sowbadra", "Manapaman", "Sairandra" "Vidyaharan", "Devi Ahilya", "Sanshayakallol", "Mrichakatik", "Punyaprabhav", etc. in Marathi and "Chait-Doonya" and "Buddha-Sansar" in Hindi. They have been very successful and have been drawing good houses from day to day. In all the plays, Prof. Sirnaik takes the part of the heroine and he is well-known to the public for his sweet and melodious songs, for which he is called by the public by the pet-name "Maharashtra Kookeel". Prof. Sirnaik, a self-made man of about 25 years, has made his company so very popular among the theatre-going public, and is striving his utmost to make the histrionic art of India, take its rightful place. When he recently visited Indore, one Mr. Ganpathrow Dewaskar took a fancy to the stage life and joined the Company through some of the state officials, who highly recommended him. Mr. Ganpathrow, a budding actor, though not perfect, has been acting as "Dharmadar" in "Manapaman" for the last two weeks. He is a young educated man, who has studied musical science for ten years, and, in this part his songs are much appreciated by the public. Prof. Sirnaik, under whose training Mr. Ganpathrow came on the stage, has in him a suitable addition to the Company. It is to be hoped he will perpetuate the name of his stage-guru and become one day a star of the Marathi stage.

They are staging to-night (Saturday) "Sowbadra" and to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon "Manapaman" at the Bombay Theatre. Next week Prof. Sirnaik is coming on the stage for the first time as hero, that is, "Dharya-dar" in Manapaman.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

DICKENS ON THE SCREEN.

If justice has been done by the cinema to "The Tale of Two Cities," then the film which is being shown at the Excelsior should be one of the best cinema attractions at this theatre for many months.

For Dickens' well-known story is the kind of tale that readily is adaptable for cinema interpretation. There is opportunity for scenic effects in the fall of the Bastille, opportunity for strong characterization, too in the court scenes, in the meeting of father and daughter after many years, in the depicting of the love of a man who sacrificed his life for the man she loved.

The part of Charles Darnay, the aristocrat who has come to the people, and that of Sidney Carton, brilliant, dissipated, self-sacrificing, are played by the same man—Mr. William Farnum. It is a difficult task, for the two characters are so widely different although in features the two men were depicted by the author as being so much alike, but the actor is said to have surmounted all the difficulties.

As might be expected, special attention has been given to the fall of the Bastille, in which more than a thousand persons participated, and also to the guillotine scenes, which are prodigious in conception and execution.

* * * *

"MARRIED LIFE."—Not a very serious film "Married Life," the Mack Sennett production which is being shown at the Empire. It has one laugh. It begins with the foreword and it finishes with the climax. It is the sort of film, so it is claimed for it, that will cause and cure matrimony. To the married it proves an object lesson and to the single an example of how a Sennet sense of humour may even pervade matrimony and render it pleasing and enjoyable. In one respect it is unlike married life. It starts with a football match and finishes in the clouds. Marriage usually starts in the clouds and finishes with the scrimmage. There is not much of a plot in it. Most of it is about wife's play—a play which was indescribably bad, but of which she was indescribably proud. In it the hero rescued the heroine on an average three or four times in each of the four act, and the kisses totalled thousands. As wife took the part of the heroine and the "other man" the part of the hero, the husband not unnaturally objected. But it is all very funny.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—It is a bright programme this week at the Empress. One of the films—the principal film—is "The Shriek of Araby", the skit on "The Sheikh" which was Rodolph Valentino's great success, and the other is a new two part Chaplin comedy. For those who want a merry evening a visit to the Empress will surely provide it.

* * * *

"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY."

There is a particularly bright programme at the Empress. The principal film is "The Shriek of Araby", a skit on Valentino's film, "The Sheik", and one of the most laughable films ever screened in the city. Add to that a two-part Chaplin film, and the evening's merriment is complete.

When the evening seems likely to be dull a trip to the Empress ought to be a safeguard against such a calamity.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Notice was heard by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court of a case in which Manchershaw Manecsh Modi has been charged with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 2,932-11-3.

Mr. Godinho appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kanuga pleaded on behalf of the respondent.

As presented by Mr. Godinho, the facts of the complainant's case are that in May 1923 the respondent approached the complainant and represented that an auctioneer's firm, if started, would prove profitable. The complainant consented and put Rs. 2,500 in the business, which he supplemented by another like amount. In October the accused asked for a further sum of Rs. 10,000 alleging that it was needed for some purpose in Government Dock Yard. The complainant wanted to know the state of accounts before he ventured any more moneys. The accused was putting off the date of explanation till on the 31st Oct. when the accounts, written by the accused himself, were gone into, it was found that thre was a cash balance of Rs. 21 only and a Bank balance of Rs. 392-8-6 while according to the Cash Book the balance ought to have been Rs. 2,536-4-2. The accused then ceased to attend office. On the 31st December a deed of dissolution was drawn up and the accused promised to give a list of stock-in-trade, credits and liabilities. The list was, however, not forthcoming despite repeated requests nor has the amount been made good.

In speaking for the respondent Mr. Kanuga said that the question of Criminal Breach of Trust does not arise in as much as the accused had never repudiated his liability in regard to any dues as revealed by the books of account though it was possible that the shortage occurred because the accused having had to do the entire work out door as well as office, might have omitted some entries. That throughout the correspondence after the dissolution of partnership that passed between the complainant and the accused emphasis was not laid on the balance due to the complainant is enough evidence to show that there was no suspicion of malafides on the part of the accused. Moreover in a civil suit in the Small Causes Court arising out of the same partnership regarding payment for a "Denison's Safe" kept in the office of the parties the accused is only represented to have "overdrawn his account to the extent of Rs. 3,000", by the complainant which does not exactly fit in with the present charge of Criminal Breach of Trust levelled against the accused. As no certified copy of the affidavit was available for presentation, the case was adjourned to the 18th instant for further hearing.

CONVICTED OF CAUSING HURT.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a case in which Jumakhan, Fakir Abdul Karim, Sidi Farad Salem and Adi Natha were charged with causing hurt to Ramchandra Vithoo, a police constable on duty and other sepoys who came to his help and deterring them in the execution of their duty as public servants, Mr. Manker police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The deposition of the complainant was to the effect that he was on duty at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday at Falkland Road when accused Nos. 1 and 2 and a Pathan came out of a toddy shop in a drunken disorderly manner. He went up to reprimand to them. Anticipating trouble he blew his whistle for help when Pathan threw him on the ground and accused No. 1 sat on him, accused No. 2 helped in assaulting him and accused No. 3 picked him up bodily and threw him down. Meanwhile other constables who came up were met with by accused No. 4. In the melee all the constables who came up on the scene of occurrence received injuries from the bamboo assaults of the accused. The complainant, who fainted, was taken to the J. J. Hospital along with the other constables and treated there. The Pathan escaped.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CONVICTED OF GAMING.

Vasanji Dharamsi appeared before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to answer a charge of gaming in a gaming house on Wednesday.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal who instituted the charge stated that on information he sent a sepoy with a marked rupee note to the place and raided the house at Frere Road at 8-15 p.m. when he found the accused with all the gaming paraphenalia of receipts, papers, etc.

The Constable who was sent in disguise corroborated the story.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or suffer 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RETURN OF A DEPORTEE.

Amir Banu was charged with returning to Bombay without the order of the Police Commissioner. The charge was made by Sergeant Fisher before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Evidence showed that the accused was deported on the 15th May last and was seen loitering again near Frere Road on Tuesday when he was arrested by a Constable. The accused is a much-convicted man having six previous convictions to his credit.

He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR CAR DRIVER CONVICTED.

On Thursday at 12-45 p.m., a Motor Cyclist of the name of F. R. Mehta was going from Kemp and Co's. Corner towards Sandhurst Bridge. When he came to the junction of Harvey Road and Hughes Road, he saw a motor car driven by the accused Hiralal Jehta coming from the opposite direction. Not noticing any outstretched hand to indicate that the car was to turn on Harvey Road, the complainant rode on and when he had crosed the greater part of Harvey Road the accused suddenly swerved his car which came into collision with the cycle. According to the complainant, both the car and the cycle got interlocked and he was dragged over a disance of a yard. Getting up immediately he saw that the front wheel was badly damaged. He had also sustained some injuries.

Such was the complaint on which the charge of rash and negligent driving was made against the accused. Hiralal Jehta driver of a car belonging to Lieut.-Colonel Buckley before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or suffer one months' imprisonment.

Mr. D. C. Virker appeared for the accused and Mr. Cursetjee represented the complainant. Mr. Manker, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

FACTORY ACT PROSECUTION.

Judgment was recently given in the Court of the 4th Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, in a case tried under the Factories Act. The evidence showed that the Chief Inspector of Factories had passed an order in July 1923 to fit automatic guards on the power presses in A. S. Desai's Metal Stamping Factory and had given a etime limit of five fonths for the completion of the order. The order was not complied with and an application for an extension of the time limit was refused. An accident involving the loss of four figures to an operative occurred on the 5th February and looking to the evidence the Magistrate convicted the Occupier under Section 41 (g) of the Factories Act and imposed a fine of Rs. 200 and directed that the fine be paid as compensation to the injured person.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF MINOR GIRL.

Further hearing was resumed at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Shamsuni and Hazrat Goolkhan Abdul Gafoor were accused of kidnapping a minor girl, Abassia, from the guardianship of her father.

Accused No. 1 stated that the present complaint was the result of an existing enmity between the complainant and her husband. She also alleged that the complainant was in the habit of making money through his daughter whom he once betrothed to one Azizulla on receipt of Rs. 200. He had also taken two instalments of Rs. 500 from Taj Mahommad the present fiance.

Accused No. 2 also deposed to his having paid Rs. 500 to the complainant on his allowing him to take away his daughter whom the complainant represented to be of 18 years of age.

The Magistrate then framed the charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellani, the complainant said that in all he had 12 married wives out of whom five were dead, some were divorced and one was alive.

The case stands adjourned.

GURKHAS DUPED.

Bairaraj Dharamraj and four others fresh arrivals from Calcutta, proved easy victims to a clever rise practised on them. According to their deposition at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, they came to Bombay on the 14th of last month and spent the night at Madhav Baug. The next morning they came across the accused Manadev Baukrishna at the Dhobi Talao and received his unsolicited offer of help to secure Jobs for them. With their kits they were taken to a dhobi where they deposited their beddings and were guided to a motor workshop from where they were taken to a tea shop to refresh themselves. Leaving them there to regale themselves the accused went to the dhobi and made away with the things.

The story was corroborated by the dhobi, but the accused denied having seen either the accused or the dhobi before. On the evidence, however, he was convicted.

Sergt. Cooper who instituted the charge stated that accused had three previous convictions which were admitted by him. None of the missing articles has been recovered.

He was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, on default of payment of which he would be liable for a further period of 6 months' imprisonment. If the fine is recovered, Rs. 150 is to be paid to the Gurkha complainants.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The case in which Mahommad Abdul stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The charge was originally are of causing death by a rash and negligent act but was changed to culpable homicide by Mr. Thanawala, police prosecutor.

According to the prosecution, Jealosy seems to have driven the accused to the fell deed. Parvatibai the deceased, was in the keep of the accused but transferred her affections later to one Mahabub Alisoob which enraged the accused. On the 24th at 9-30 p.m. the accused came across the woman and gave her a staggering blow on the head which laid her low unconcious. She was found dead on a foot path at Bazar Gate Street.

After recording the evidence, the accused was ordered to stand his trial at the ensuing sessions.

DISCHARGED WITH ADMONITION.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, a young Hindu merchant was charged with criminal misappropriation of a tobacco pouch which was discovered in a first class compartment. Finding an unclaimed pouch in a compartment in which the accused was travelling on the 29th ultimo, the accused pocketed it, and being charged with the offence admitted his guilt on the 30th idem. The case was finally disposed of yesterday and the accused was discharged with an admonition.

The charge was originally one of theft but Mr. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law who was assisted by Mr. Kanuga, argued that in view of the fact that the pouch when it was appropriated by the accused was ownerless and that none has come forward since to claim the pouch it might be presumed that it was abandoned by the owner. In the circumstances the charge of theft cannot stand as it involves the possession of the article by a particular identifiable individual and, therefore, maintained that criminal misappropriation would be the appropriate section to bring the offence under. The charge was according made and the accused was warned and discharged.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTLY DROWNED.

On Thursday afternoon private Charles Lowell of the second West Yorks, now stationed at Colaba, was fishing in a boat which was tied up at the Pilot Bunder when he saw two Hindus on the pier. The tide was on and one of the Hindus went down the steps and sat watching the waves whilst the other sat higher up on the steps. Private Lowell was taking up the fishing line when he noticed that the Hindu who as seated at the foot of the steps had been washed off the pier, and was about two feet from the bottom step. The other man was shouting. Noticing the man struggling in the water Private Lowell left the boat, stripped and swam to the drowing man. He dived into the sea and brought the man up and brought him to the shore and tried artificial respiration. Life was however extinct. The deceased was identified as Gianchand Jawalashah (22) and was employed in the service of Radha Kishan Kapoor, a caupun contractor. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

On Thursday afternoon Manibai (50) wife of Kalyandas Purshotam, residing at Kalbadevi Road, was found by her husband in a semi-conscious state in her bed. He also found his opium box empty. Suspecting that she had taken opium, he had her removed to G. T. Hospital, where she died subsequently. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning.

THE ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

The annual social gathering of the Zarthoshti Bhaibandh Mandal (the Zoroastrian Brotherhood) came off on the 3rd instant at the Allbless Bag, when an interesting programme of songs, skits, etc., was gone through successfully. Sword displays of youngsters evoked great enthusiasm. The songs of Misses Bulsara, Subedar and Sintoke and Mr. J. P. Sarkari were very much appreciated, as also the performance of the "Indian Orchestra" by ladies and gentlemen. The skit entitled "Chand Gharan" composed by "Firozgar" was then staged and it kept the audience in good humour all throughout. After it was over, cold drinks were served and the gathering passed a very pleasant evening in pleasant chats and cementing the bond of brotherhood, which is one of the chief aims of the Association. After 8 p.m. a dinner was given when about 300 covers were laid when ladies, gentlemen and children partook of the dinner at common tables. The function was a success for which the officials of the Association, especially the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Manecksha R. Patel and A. M. Bulsara, and also Mr. Khodabux Punegar, deserve thanks.

TO PROTECT VOLUNTEERS FROM COLD.

APPEAL FOR BLANKETS AND KHADDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 5.

Mr. Kurur Nilkantan Nambudiripad, Secretary of he Untouchability Committee has issued an appeal for gifts, blankets or thick khaddar to protect Satyagrahis from biting cold and storm now prevalent at Vaikom. The monsoon having burst in its full rigour there are 120 Volunteers in all at present who need such help, and Mr. Kurur makes a special appeal to dealers and manufacturers of Swadeshi blankets or khaddar to help the Committee, in cash or kind.

The authorities at Vaikom have prohibited Mr. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission and Sadhu Sivaprasad from passing along the disputed Roads.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT,

Mr. P. H. Jhabvala in his capacity as the Secretary of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, has addressed a long letter to the Home Department, Bombay Government on the question of unemployment. In the course of his letter he writes:—

During the war there was a good deal of upheaval in industry and different sections of people by different means were helpful in ushering a large amount of wealth into the country. But this wealth was not either so distributed or so utilised as to prove a solvent of the many grave economic difficulties which were then in existence and which later on grew daily. A class of people grew overopulent while the working masses remains just in the same condition and probably have gone worse.

Today we find that the manual and the intellectual labourers have practically to remain in the same condition of disappointment and economic distress in spite of a good deal of wealth having come into the land. I shall not dwell here on the question of how this extra wealth was spent. The employers would argue that much of it was given away to meet the increasing cost of labour. But I will not hesitate to remind them that what little was given by way of increment in their wages was swallowed away by the heavy cost of living.

To-day the same standard of cost of living prevails with the additional burden of nonpayment of the increment granted. The employer have gone a step further and in most cases the workers are subjected to the painful condition of admitting reductions in their payments and also summary dismissals. Workshops and offices advance the argument that industry being slack no provision could be made for employment for either full payment to them or maintenance of their full complement. Reductions in wages or in salaries and reductions in the number of employees have thus been a common feature in the present industrial distress prevailing every where. This hardship is specially being largely undergone by the clerical and such other middleclass workers who having not had opportunity for saving in prosperous times of the country for they had to meet the additional cost of living and who having now nothing to fall back upon are in the most miserable condition discribable

Government began this policy of retrenchment first, in the wrong way namely that it determined to effect reductions wherever possible without making any provision whatsoever for the numerous people that had been thrown out of their employment. No efforts were first made for reduction in the cost of living. People do not want the luxuries of western life which have now settled in their midst as necessities of life but they want the most essential and humble articles which could feed them and clothe them. Government has unfortunately done very little to give an impetus to Swadeshi manufactures and has failed to maintain its reputation as the custodian and guardian of the economic and moral needs of the millions of people entrusted to its charge. Government retrenchment has been followed up by private concerns and extraordinary and most unreasonable cuts have been laid upon the employment of these helpless dependents of society in general. No sources of wealth who have now been thrown upon the mercy could be produced or could be added to keep on the old employees.

The consequence of such retrenchment has been firstly increase in total death rate, secondly increase in the number of crimes and lastly the creation of a feeling of embitterment towards the Government that has been practically doing nothing. The vitality of the community has been so low due to the prevalent unemployment that they are unable to stand against any attack of diseases. Also the swelling number of culprits, insolvents in the Court of law is too startling, to need mention here. The Police in spite of all its organised effort to suppress crime is unable to meet the present crisis and the lives of people and the property are becoming increasingly insecure I make bold to attribute this state of affairs to the increasing unemployment in the town and in the Presidency and regret very much to have to suggest that Government has totally neglected this problem.

Unemployment I urge is a state problem and unless Government comes forth to remedy the evil it will grow every day and add to various difficulties with which it and society are faced. The Labour Government only recently passed a further instalment of its obligation to the unemployment in the country of England by making reservations for young person of even 14 or 15 years of age. The Government there has Old Age Pensions, Insurance facilities and such other blessings given to the poor working classes. Therefore, though unemployment is staring many in the face yet the problem can be very easily solved there and the evil is not so keenly felt as here. Poverty is the universal condition in our land and any other evil added to it means a death-blow to our nation.

I therefore, pray, Government, will frame such effective measure by which the grave issue before it may be solved Legislature is an effective means by which unemployment shall be made a state question and solvent factors must be immediately handled through such enactment.

BANDRA BHOIWADA ROAD.

RESIDENTS' PERENNIAL COMPLAINTS.

Bhoiwada is one of the oldest villages in Bandra and is situated quite in the vicinity of the Bandra railway station. A very old road runs through the village which is one of the main thoroughfares of the town. The condition of this road and the cross-roads is at all times woeful, but during the rains it reaches the acme of putridity, so graphically described in a representation made by the residents to the Chairman, Bandra Municipality, which though dated so far back as 14th May, 1924, has up to this day not even been acknowledged nor has a finger been moved to remedy the evils complained of although the monsoon is fast approaching.

An Allahabad message says, Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears have arrived in England and the former is progressing favourably under medical advice.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

WEST YORKS "B" ..... 7 GOALS.
(Thompson 4, Taylor 1, Moor 2).
HINDU GYM. ..... NIL

On Friday evening on the Cooperage the second string of the West Yorks badly trounced the Hindu Gymkhana which includes eguth of last year Bengal United. It was a one-sided affair from the very start and the military were superior in every department of the game. The absence of Sen in goal made a great difference in the Hindu defence, Ramnath, the substitute was in a way responsible in allowing several easy goals and his clumsiness help the Yorks forwards who charged him every time he had the ball. To make matters worse, Gupta the Bengali skipper who plays a very good game with his boots on, played barefeet in the first half, misskicking and hurting his toes in the bargain. Shete, Joshi and Shivarao were passengers throughout and never could displace an opponent effectively. The feeble passes of the Bengalis were easily intercepted by the military halves and the Gymkhana goal was constantly being bombarded. Thompson the Yorks centre-forward opened the scoring. The play was confined to the Hindu Gymkhana area. Roy, Dutt and Mukherjee running several time only to be sent back. Thompson netted the second goal, Ramnath having rushed out and a little later missed a good chance. His pass to Moore however resulted in the latter scoring the third goal. The teams crossed over with the Yorks leading by three goals. The Hindu Gymkhana did fairly well on resumption and showed signs of better forward play. K. Roy got possession off the right and dodging through sent a fairly hard kick the ball going just over the cross bar. This was perhaps their only decent chance in the whole game. The Colaba forwards then transferred play to the Hindu area and began piling up goals. Within five minutes of the re-start Moore increased the lead. Gupta played decidedly better with his boots on and between himself and J. Roy effected several clearances but the military forward play was too much for them. The Hindus resorted to sending the ball ahead and racing for possession but the Yorks backs succeeded every time. Thompson registered the fifth and sixth goals in quick succession and Taylor followed up with the seventh. The last three goals being scored in five minutes.

Teams were:—

WEST YORKS:—Ardley; Smith and Clark; Davison, J. Clark and Cadet; Oakes, Moore, Thompson, Taylor and Turnridge.

HINDU GYM.:—Ramnath; Gupta and J. Roy; Shete, Bhattacharjee and Sampat; Shivrao, Dutt, K. Roy, Mukherjee and Joshi.

Referee: Mr. Cummings.

TO-DAY AT 5-45.

Cooperage: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Parel.

Colaba: Mech. Transport vs. G. I. P. All-Blacks.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana:—

Nicol; Gardner and Reade; Ireland, Lowry and Reid; Gillespie, Irvine, Etherington, Thow and Bradley.

The G. I. P. Parel will practically have their last years team except one or two alterations.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

The following is the programme of the open swimming competitions that will be held on the Lok. Tilak Swimming Bath, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, on Sunday, the 15th inst.

Time:—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

Events:—(1) 100 yards swimming free style. (2) 50 yards one hand back stroke. (3) Diving etc.

Entrance Fee:—Annas four for each event

Entries close on, Wednesday, 11th June, 1924.

Entry forms, Rules and other particulars can be had from the Secretary, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

MATHERAN COSMOPOLITAN GYMKHANA HANDICAP TENNIS TOURNAMANT.

The Superintendent having kindly placed at the disposal of residents and visitors who have no Gymkhana of their own in Matheran the Tennis Court in the compound of his bungalow, the Mount, a Cosmopolitan Gymkhana has been started in Matheran this year. It has become quite popular in a very short time, and although its activities are at present restricted to Tennis alone, it has got as many as 25 members on its rolls. A general meeting of the members was called on 18th instant, when it was decided to hold Handicap Tennis Tournaments in Gentlemen's Doubles as well as singles as soon as the Open Tournaments held by the European Gymkhana were over. A small Committee has been appointed. After considerable difficulty the Commitee could fix the various handicaps, and it is to be hoped that their judgement may not after all prove to be erroneous. As many as 20 entries have been received, and there is great enthusiasm and excitement amongst the competitors especially the younger ones. These latter, it would appear, expect to carry away all the prizes. May the power that rule so ordain!

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSN.

With a view to provide suitable boarding and lodging accommodation for Hindu lady student, studying in colleges and high schools in Bombay, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has been maintaining, for the last 5 years, a hostel in a decent and well-ventilated place in Girgaon which provides accommodation for 15 students at present. There are 5 vacancies in the Hostel to be filled up from this month and lady students desirous of staying in the Hostel should apply for admission to the "Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay" not later than the 15th June 1924. Applications should be made on printed forms to be obtained from the Secretaries at the above address.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND ARYA SAMAJ

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Representative Board of the Arya Samaj of this Presidency was held at Anand on the 1st instant to consider the criticism by Mahatma Gandhi of the Arya Samaj, its Founders and its Preachers in the issue of "Young India" of the 29th ultimo, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—Mahatma Gandhi while writing on the question of "Hindu-Moslem Tension" in "Young India" of the 29th ultimo has passed improper strictures against the Arya Samaj and its Founder; he has also unfairly criticised the Founder's work called "The Satyarth Prakash." Moreover, he has seriously charged Arya Samaj preachers with never being so happy as when reviling other religions and Arya Samajists with kidnapping women. This Sabha believes that Gandhiji has thus done serious injustice to the movement, its members and its preachers and has unconsciously or by a misunderstanding defamed those whom he professes to love.

Resolved further that it is disappointing to find that a person considered a Mahatma should belittle himself by making unfair criticism of such an important movement and its world renowned Founder.

A Rangoon message says, the Portuguese airmen left Akyab for Rangoon at 6-15 this morning (June 5), but returned to Akyab at 8-30 a.m. as they were unable to cross the hills owing to clouds.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY JUNE 7, 1924.

THE WORK MUST GO ON,

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which will take place at Ahmedabad towards the end of this month will be a unique one in two respects. In the first place it will be attended by the nation's beloved leader after nearly two years of absence in jail and four months of illness and convalescence; and through its executive the nation will have to give account to him of the use it has made during his absence of the matchless weapon for winning freedom that he had presented to it. Secondly, having taken stock of the situation, it will renew its struggle for freedom with greater confidence than hitherto because the struggle will once again be carried on under the guidance of the great originator of the movement. The Mahatma himself, having accepted the "settled fact" of Council-entry in accordance with the resolutions of the Delhi and Cocanada sessions of the Congress, has with characteristic frankness published his views about the future work of the Congress and how it should be carried on. And with characteristic courage he has also asked his countrymen, especially the members of the All-India Congress Committee, not to hesitate to put him in a minority if they differ from him because, as he says, "if we want to serve India we must put measures before men." He has spoken out thus frankly and courageously because he is in a desperate hurry, because he believes implicitly in the full and undiluted non-violent Non-Cooperation programme as passed by the Congress and no other and because he wants non-violent and truthful workers so that he may again feel Swaraj coming to us much quicker than most of us think possible. He wants, above all, that stagnation must be avoided at all cost and the Congress programme must be carried out vigorously and efficiently. And because he feels that this cannot be done except by making the composition of all Congress organisations a homogeneous one he has asked the All-India Congress Committee to endorse his view that no executive organisation of the Congress should contain titled persons, Government school-masters, practising lawyers, persons who use foreign cloth or cloth manufactured even in Indian mills and those who deal in such cloth and members of the legislative bodies. The All-India Congress Committee, we have no doubt, will unhesitatingly endorse the Mahatma's view about excluding the first five classes of individuals from Congress Executive bodies for the simple reason that those who do not believe in the Congress policy must stand out of the executive bodies. But the Committee will be sharply divided in its opinion on the question of excluding from the Congress executive bodies, the Swarajists, that is, those Congressmen, who while believing in the Congress policy in every respect, have entered the Councils in accordance with the Delhi and Cocanada resolutions. They are, it will be urged, members of the Congress Executive bodies because they have been elected to them by Congressmen and because the Congress itself has issued no interdict against their holding office, for the Congress has never in the past imposed any restrictions as regards election to its executive bodies. It will also be contended that neither at its Delhi session nor at its Cocanada session was this question raised by the Congress and it was not raised because it was neither necessary nor expedient to raise it and because it was regarded as the essence of the arrangement regarding Council-entry that Congressmen belonging to both parties should act jointly in the execution of common programme of constructive work.

The task before the country today, as the Mahatma rightly says, is the expeditious carrying out of the Congress policy. What is the Congress policy? So far as the Councils are concerned, according to the Congress decisions at Delhi and Cocanada, while the principle and policy of their boycott remain unaltered, Congressmen who have no religious or conscientious objection are permitted to enter them while their fellow-Congressmen are enjoined neither to help nor to hinder them. This arrangement suspends all affective action regarding the boycott of Councils, leaving the rest of the Congress programme to be carried out jointly by both the parties. The only issue before the All-India Congress Committee is thus to decide whether the Congress programme, as it now stands, after the Delhi-Cocanada resolutions, cannot be carried out jointly by both the parties without the drastic overhauling of the Congress organisation as suggested by the Mahatma. The question can best be answered by considering the probable consequences of a decision to exclude the Swarajists from the Congress organisations. There will in all likelihood be talukas and districts, if not even Provinces, without any executive because the bulk of the Congressmen will be of the Swarajist persuasion and though the Mahatma for his own part "can be no party to a tug of war in which each party tries to capture the Congress executive," controversy and party strife would be immensely difficult to avoid and not only would the country once again present the spectacle of a house divided against itself, but the very aim of vigorous execution of the Congress programme would also be frustrated in the absence of a favourable atmosphere. We shall not dwell on the strictly constitutional aspect of the question though it is an aspect of which the importance cannot be underestimated. Pandit Motilal Nehru has naturally emphasised this aspect in the statement which he has issued. He says:

"Such of the Swarajists as are in the Executive have been elected by their respective constituencies and so long as they continue to enjoy the confidence of those constituencies I see no reason why they should stand out and not exercise such influence on the Congress organisation as they already possess. Take for instance Bengal, where the executive is almost entirely Swarajist. The Swarajists' view must be taken to be the popular view in Bengal. And on Mahatma Gandhi's own reasoning No-changers in that province have no right to control the organisations. But even where the Swarajists are in a minority I don't see why they should retire from the field and lose the opportunity of popularising their views within the Councils of the Congress. If it is permissible to all Congressmen to influence the Congress policy I don't see why this should be done only from outside as delegates."

The Swarajists are obviously entitled to remain in the Congress organisations until the Congress itself imposes a ban on their election. But such a ban can only be imposed by the Congress either by the latter itself ceasing to represent at least half of the nation, or by the Swarajists themselves voluntarily acquiescing in the arrangement. "The Congress," the Mahatma says, "must always represent the popular view whatever it may be, good or bad." The Congress, it cannot be disputed, contains a large element which either endorses, or sympathises with, the Swarajist view and, therefore, the executive of the Congress must inevitably reflect this element as well as the No-change element. Except as regards the Councils, there is complete unanimity between the two parties and the Council question itself, for the time being at least until the Congress reverses its decision, has ceased to be a live question for Congressmen.

Thus it will be seen that, so far as the constructive programme is concerned, there is no reason why both parties should not work together. If the Swarajists have been apathetic towards the Constructive Programme as they undoubtedly have been, there are many No-Changers who have done little or nothing in prosecuting that programme except paying lip homage to it while there are others among them who have not been able, for several reasons, strictly to adhere to the requirements of all the boycotts. Therefore, what is required, if Congress work is to go on as efficiently as it did when the Mahatma led the movement two years ago, is not any restriction on the right of Congressmen to be elected to its executive, but a realisation on the part of every Congressman, to whatever party he may belong, that the Congress programme should be carried out from day to day and is not something which may merely be talked about. The Swarajists have been greater sinners in this respect than the No-Changers and they have specially to be be up and doing because they have promised, in case their Council-programme fails, to join in any direct action that the Congress may launch upon. The Mahatma's main concern is to avoid stagnation. The stagnation, we are confident, will be avoided as soon as he resumes his active leadership of the nation. There is a fundamental and abiding unity between the two parties in the Congress which no temporary difference can shake or destroy and the Mahatma, it seems to us, has been compelled to suggest a drastic remedy because he underrates his own unique power of organisation and his no less unique gift of inspiring men to rise to the height of their opportunity. Once he gives the call of action as regards the Constructive Programme we have no doubt but that Swarajists no less than No-Changers will vie with one another in responding to it. But there is one thing which the country must realize above every thing else. The work of the Congress must go on. The Mahatma is in earnest that it should go on with greater zest and greater speed than ever before. This being so, there is no alternative to his drastic proposal but a workable plan of immediate action expressing the determination on the part of both parties in the Congress to see that the work goes on with the required zest and vigour.

"BRITISH JUSTICE" UNMASKED.

The utter futility of seeking justice as between Europeans and non Europeans in Great Britain has once again been demonstrated in the O'Dwyer-Nair case. The result was a foregone conclusion and was anticipated by every Indian who followed the trend of the trial in England. From the very beginning the Judge gave it a racio-political turn. His lordship went out of his way to constitute himself counsel for General Dyer. Justice McCardie, both during the trial and in his summing-up, showed himself to be anxious completely to whitewash General Dyer and give him a certificate of a British Court of Justice for good conduct. In his anxiety to do this, Justice McCardie did not hesitate to criticise the findings of the Hunter Commission with regard to Dyer, though on what grounds he could do so is not very clear. Dyer himself was not on his trial before him, nor was all the evidence on which Dyer's condemnation by the Hunter Commission was based, before the Court. Is it not preposterous, therefore, for Justice McCardie to declare from his responsible seat of judgment that Dyer was innocent and had been wrongly condemned? Could a Judge who was thus clearly prejudiced from the very beginning of the trial in favour of the martial law officers and against the politicians of India, dispassionately decide the issues in the case before him?

If Justice McCardie's attitude during the trial was objectionable throughout, his summing-up of the case in favour of the plaintiff was a most amazing performance. He held Sir M. O'Dwyer to be innocent of all responsibility for the official excesses committed during the recruiting campaign because there was "not a single witness who could say that he told Sir Michael that there was terrorism in recruiting," "there was not a single word in the two hundred native newspapers in the Punjab suggesting that terrorism prevailed" and "there was not a single letter of complaint on the subject to Sir Michael O'Dyer." Because there were not all these things, Justice McCardie concludes that there was no oppression "except isolated cases of wrong doing." Justice McCardie has been grossly misinformed regarding the Punjab Press and as for the rest Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his myrmidons took ample care that no complaints of terrorism were ventilated in public. Sir Michael followed the same methods during the Martial Law days and for several weeks after. The Punjab was practically cut off from the rest of India and even such persons of probity and repute as Mr. Andrews, and Pandit Malaviya were refused entry into the province. The accused in the martial law cases were refused the help of counsel from outside the province. How the local Press was terrorised is known from the case of Mr. Kalinath Roy of the "Tribune." Then, again, there is Justice McCardie's astounding view of what constitutes an "atrocity." His defence of bombing of innocent knots of people at Gujranwala is calculated to disgust every Indian. He justifies atrocities committed during the martial law days, on the plea of "necessity." Truly, O Prussian, thou hast conquered! However, as we have said before, no Indian expected the British Court to deal out justice, pure and simple, in the present case. The prestige of British officials and British soldiers is too sacrosanct to be touched even by a Court of Justice. We saw this in the case brought by Lokamanya Tilak against Sir V. Chirol. We saw it again in the Fahmy trial. The Indian public, therefore, are not at all surprised at the result of the present trial. They will never forget the lesson which the trial teaches as they have not forgotten the lesson of the Punjab, which is that they must be masters in their own country if they are to protect themselves from humiliation and worse. British judges and juries are welcome to regard O'Dwyers and Dyers as illustrious heroes and saviours of the Empire, but posterity will give its own verdict. We are sorry for Sir Sankaran Nair, but if he takes the lesson of the trial to heart, he will find sufficient comfort in the thought that we all reap as we sow and that punishment for wrong-doing, whether for individuals or nations, can only be delayed, but not deferred for ever. Past experience had prepared India for the verdict which is a most scandalous perversion of justice for the satisfaction of false imperialism and racial arrogance.

Notes of the Day.

The Tariff Bill.

We shall deal on a later occasion with the important issue of foreign capital raised during the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Tariff Bill. The debate has been also productive of other unexpected benefits which ought not to be ignored. The abolition of the three years' limit is, indeed, a salutary measure which was the *sine qua non* of the success of this first venture in fiscal protectionism. The recognition of Labour organisations by large industrial enterprises is tardy, and, as yet, inadequate. But if our capitalists are not lacking in the commonest sagacity, they must have gathered from the temper of the legislature and the tone of the debate that they will not be permitted an absolutely free hand to capitalistic greed. The question of nationalisation has received but scant justice and cavalier treatment. Perhaps it was due to the somewhat irresponsible manner in which the chief protagonist of the idea brought it forward. In any case that issue cannot be said to have been decided, and is bound to come up in such first class problems of nation-building now looming on the horizon, as the creation of an Indian mercantile marine for example. The difficulty of foreign capital is as yet but partially solved. The exclusion of the agriculturists' common implements from the first protectionist measure is a proviso, necessary perhaps, and even advantageous on the whole; but had it been otherwise the burden would not have been very great. We see no good reason for the exclusion of Burma or the Bombay Municipal contract from the operation of the Act, except indeed local patriotism, which is the bane of nation-building in countries of the size and importance of India.

The Karachi Farce.

The result of the court-martial in the case in which Mr. Sidhva of Karachi charged a British soldier for assault while trying to enter a railway compartment, has been the acquittal of the latter. A perusal of the report of the proceedings of the court-martial, which we published yesterday, can only make one wonder on what possible grounds the judges could have acquitted the accused. There was not only the testimony of the complainant and the assistant station-master that the assault took place, but the accused himself admitted that in a voluntary statement he had made to the Commanding Officer he had confessed that he had committed the assault. Asked in Court whether he made this admission to the Commanding Officer "freely and voluntarily", accused definitely stated "yes." The defence counsel after vainly trying to explain away the significance of this damaging admission, contended that there was no record of corroboration of such an admission. The only "corroboration" could have come from the Commanding Officer. Why was he not summoned as a witness? Was it not the duty of the Court-Martial to examine this officer? But even without his testimony, was not the evidence produced in the Court amply sufficient to convict the accused? The acquittal of the accused has come as a painful surprise to the countrymen of Mr. Sidhva. Are Indians not to have justice so long as members of the white race happen to be the accused? Are assaults of even such a brutal character as Mr. Sidhva was subjected to, to go unpunished because he is an Indian and the assailant or assailants are Europeans? Such scandalous miscarriage of justice as has occurred is calculated still further to widen the existing wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled in this country.

A Foolish Order.

The authorities at Vaikom are evidently riding for a fall. Their latest action is to prohibit Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission and Sadhu Shivprasad from passing along the prohibited roads! Mr. Shinde is a Maratha, but not an "untouchable" even from the orthodox Hindu point of view. Hence the extension of the prohibition in his case can only arise out of his connection with the Depressed Classes Mission. Do the Travancore authorities suggest that all who sympathise with the "untouchables" in their grievances against the State will henceforth be regarded as equally "untouchable" and "unapproachable"? The order against Mr. Shinde is a challenge to all sympathisers of "untouchables" in the State, and we have no doubt but that these latter will spare no effort to demonstrate to the authorities the utter foolishness of the present official attitude.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

DEBATE FIXED ON 17TH.

MR. CLYNES' ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 6.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Clynes announced that the Imperial Preference resolutions would be debated on June 17th and 18th. The resolutions would be a form of fulfilling Mr. MacDonald's assurances to the Commons and of meeting the wishes of the Opposition. Two days had been given for the discussion in view of the great interest of the Dominions in them and the House would be asked to suspend the 11 o'clock rule on the second day in order to permit necessary divisions.

To-day's Parliamentary papers contain a series of resolutions in the name of Mr. Baldwin challenging the Government's policy with regard to the Imperial Preference resolutions and urging that Preference should be made effective.—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL.

A COMPANION MEASURE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, June 5.

In the Commons, Mr. Wheatley formally introduced a bill to prevent excessive charges for building material and providing for securing an adequate supply of such materials. The bill which was read the first time is a companion measure to the Government's Housing Bill.—Reuter.

CHAOS ON LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

POWER STATIONS' WORKERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, June 5.

Chaos on the London Electric Railways owing to the strike of the shopmen and workers at the Power Stations intensified today. The Central London Railway was closed owing to the shutting down at midnight of the power Stations supplying it. Fifty-five railway stations have now been closed. Six thousand uniformed staff is now out in sympathy with the strikers.—Reuter.

DISLOCATION OF LONDON "TUBES"

LONDON, June 5.

The strike of railway shopmen developed rapidly during the night with the result that many tube services were considerably affected. To-day city workers were much delayed. Under-ground companies in London officially state that the train service is being maintained on all lines but it has been necessary to close some of the least important stations in order to conserve power for the benefit of long distance passengers. Forty per cent. at Lotts Road Power House Station are working this morning. As regards the Great Western Railway only shopmen are involved. Traffic hitherto is unaffected.—Reuter.

UNOFFICIAL DEMANDS.

LONDON, June 6.

Lord Ashfield, Chairman of the Underground Railways, has published a statement showing the demand presented by unofficial bodies on May 17th for a ten shillings' rise per week in wages with a minimum of three sterling, consolidation of the existing war wage to sixteen shillings six pence, a guaranteed day and week and one week's holiday with payment. The letter requested a reply by May 24th.

The National Union of Railwaymen have strongly urged the Company not to negotiate with an unofficial body or in any way recognise this independent sectional action. The Unofficial Strike Committee deny any connection with Communist Party which the Labour Party Trades' Union Congress has alleged in their official organ.

TRYING SCENES.

There were trying scenes on Underground Railways yesterday as a consequence of restricted services and closing down of thirty-five stations.—Reuter.

NO APPREHENSIONS OF IMMEDIATE STRIKE.

LONDON, June 6.

The possibility of an immediate strike of Locomotive Engineers has been ruled out owing to a meeting of the Locomotive Delegates Conference having decided to take a ballot in the event of the Companies' reply being unsatisfactory.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking. 12519

JAPANESE CONSUL INSULTED.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION REFUSED.

COLOUR BAR AT MOMBASA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, May 27.

I learn from a very reliable source that H. E. I. Imai, the South African Japanese Consul, who has recently come on a tour to Eastern Africa has met with an undreamt of experience. The South African Government had previously, by cable, instructed the local Government to receive him benttingly and he was so received by the Government officials at the Coast on the arrival of the boat. Arrangements were also made from South Africa that the Japanese Consul should be received by the Manager of the Magadi Soda Company and that the Manager should put up the Consul at his bungalow, but owing to certain reasons the Japanese Consul thought it would be better for him to stay at a hotel. Thereupon a telephone message was sent from the Kilindini Pier to the Manager of the Hotel Metropole, Mombasa, for reserving a room for the Consul at the Hotel. The Manager, in reply, is said to have stated the he could not reserve a room for the Consul as he was an Asiatic, but on being reminded that he was the Japanese Consul, the Manager is said to have retorted that he would not do so if he was a Governor. Subsequent to that another telephone message was sent to the Manager of the Manor Hotel, Mombasa, for the reservation of a room for the Consul, where too the Manager replied that his boarders and clients would run away if the Japanese Consul was put up there. It is also learnt that pressure was brought upon the Managers but the samee was of no avail.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

MORE JAPANESE PROTESTS.

LONDON, June 5.

The national anti-exclusion protest meeting (held at Tokio) passed a resolution that every step should be taken to maintain the position of Japan against the American anti-Japanese Immigration Bill.—Reuter.

MOSUL CONFERENCE

QUESTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, June 5.

Constantinople.—The Mosul Conference has broken down. The Turks refused to agree to the terms of reference suggested by the British under which the dispute would be submitted to the League of Nations. The Turks suggested further negotiations with a view to the selection of another arbitral tribunal.—Reuter.

SIR P. COX'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, June 6.

Constantinople.—Sir Percy Cox has bidden farewell to the Turkish delegates and departs almost immediately.—Reuter.

FETHY BEY CONVENES A MEETING.

LONDON, June 5.

Constantinople.—Fethy Bey convened a meeting of the Mosul Conference this afternoon.—Reuter.

HOLY WAR IN ALBANIA.

GOVT. FORCES ROUTED BY NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, June 6.

Rome.—A messsage from Bari says one hundred have been killed and many wounded on both sides in six hours very violent fighting between the Nationalists and the Government forces at Kolaedoles (Albania). The latter were routed. Numerous priests are marching through the country preaching Holy War and calling on the population to rise and fight the Beys.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 5.

Berne.—Both the Chambers adopted today the Opium Convention.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

At the opium sale 250 chests of Benares opium were sold realising Rs. 1,147,175 the highest and the lowest prices per chest being Rs. 4,905 and 4,500.

Official and Personal.

A Darjeeling message of 5th June says Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Executive Member is indisposed and will leave for Calcutta to-morrow.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PREMIERSHIP GOES ABEGGING.

HERRIOT DECLINES.

LONDON, June 5.

Paris.—M. Herriot has declined the Premiership.—Reuter.

WHY HERRIOT DECLINED.

MILLERAND REFUSES TO RESIGN.

LONDON, June 5.

Paris.—M. Herriot has declined the Premiership because M. Millerand has refused to resign the Presidency.—Reuter.

LATER.

Paris.—M. Millerand summoned M. Herriot to Elysee and offered him the Premiership. M. Herriot raised the question of the Presidency and M. Millerand declared he was determined that the Constitution should be respected and added that he had resolved to remain President for the remainder of his term of seven years. M. Herriot, thereupon, declined to form a Ministry. M. Millerand continues his consultations with other statesmen.—Reuter.

ALTERNATIVE BEFORE MILLERAND.

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—As a consequence of M. Herriot's decision M. Millerand is likely to seek a politician who would form a Cabinet. On a Cabinet being formed he will present Presidential message to Parliament on which a vote will be taken. Alternatively, the Left Parties will introduce a motion involving the Presidential issue. M. Millerand will, doubtless, abide by the result in either case.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS AND TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, June 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, in the course of a debate initiated by Sir Thomas Griggs who denounced the omission of the late Government in not inviting the Dominions to send separate plenipotentiaries to Lausanne as a result of which the Treaty of Lausanne was only a treaty not signed by the whole Empire, Mr. MacDonald said that with regard to procedure in the future Government stood by the resolutions of the last Imperial Conference that the Dominions interested should be informed before treaty negotiations opened and where their interests were directly concerned they should be represented. As far as he was concerned the resolution would always be put into operation. He was of opinion that a time must come when they should consider what machinery was required to be created to conduct the united Imperial Policy particularly in regard to foreign affairs.—Reuter.

"THE PRINCE OF MEN"

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU EULOGISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

A big dinner was given by Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., at the Hotel Cecil last night to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru. Both the Chambers of the Legislature were represented. Speeches were made in eulogy of Pandit Motilal Nehru by the host, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. V. J. Patel, Messrs. Rangaiyer, Deep Narain Singh, K. Ahmed, Dr. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Fleming (elected M.L.A. from Burma) Hon. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Hon. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadicary. They all referred to the Pandit's great qualities of leadership and the Swarajist speakers warmly affirmed their loyalty to him.

Mr. Patel said he had always worked under Pandit Nehru and when liberty had been allowed to the members he was shown how liberty and loyalty could be reconciled. He cited as an instance that very day's proceedings in the Assembly whom the Pandit seemed to be championing different amendments to the Tariff Bill but generously and freely apologised for any apparent disloyalty.

Sir Manekji said that though he belonged to a different school he looked upon the Pandit as one eminently fitted to lead a great party and the differences between parties in India were only as to methods and only leaders like Pandit Motilal could guide the destinies of his party with due regard to the points of agreement between all the parties.

The Pandit made reply in which he dwell on the common task and common goal of all the Indian parties.

The host Mr. Goswami said he wanted neither to toast nor to roast Panditji. He had not arranged for toasts. He thanked his guests for cooperating with him in honouring this Prince of men as Sir Devaprasad had described him.

The party broke up at about mid-night.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CIVIL SUITS

DECREE AGAINST N. C. O COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

Judgment has been delivered in the civil suit of Rs. 1,07,000 filed by the Secretary of State for India against 31 non-cooperating members of the superseded municipal board of Surat for misapplication of municipal funds. The District Judge has passed a decree of Rs. 40,000 with costs to be paid with interest at 6 per cent as the same amount was given as grant to the national education board. The claim for the remaining Rs. 67,000 has been dismissed with costs.

WHO NEXT FOR SPOILS?

ALLOWANCES TO MARRIED "OFFICERS."

PLEA IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Rawlinson urged the restoration of allowances to married officers in India in view of the very large extra expenses of married officers for their wives and families.

Mr. Richards replied that special attention was being paid to the position of married officers in India in connection with the revision of Indian military rates of pay which was now being considered.

Mr. Alfred Davies asked whether His Majesty's Government had adopted or intended to adopt the recommendations of the report of the Indian Services Commission.

Mr. Richards relied that he was unable to say what action would be taken by His Majesty's Government as they did not yet possess the views of the Indian Government on the recommendations.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN STEEL.

EFFECT ON BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, June 5.

In the Commons, Mr. Harland drew atention to the Indian Tariff Board's estimate that as a result of the Tariff Board's proposals India's imports of mild steel would be reduced by March 1927 by 218 thousand tons valued at two and a half millions sterling and asked whether the Minister of Labour was modifying his estimate of unemployment in the United Kingdom accordingly.

Mr. Shaw said that the Tariff Board's estimate appeared to be based on the assumption that under the proposed Tariff, the total consumption of mild steel would be approximately the same in 1926/7 as to-day and Indian production would be largely increased owing to enhanced price arising from the Tariff. He doubted whether this was a safe basis on which to estimate unemployment in Britain.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

JUSTICE FEETHAM TO BE CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, June 5.

In the Commons, Mr. MacDonald announced that with the full approval of the South African Government, Justice Feetham had accepted the Chairmanship of the Irish Boundary Commission. He starts for England next week.

Mr. MacDonald said that he was very pleased to be able to inform the House of Mr. Feetham's appointment. He recalled the fact that Mr. Feetham had already rendered valuable public services in connection with the Indian Reforms, the perplexity and importance of which work would be difficult to oversate.—Reuter.

COLLISION IN MID-AIR.

TRAGEDY IN COTTON FIELD.

LONDON, June 5.

San Antonio (Texas).—Colliding in mid-air two army aeroplanes fell from thirteen hundred feet and buried a Mexican peasant and a boy working in a cotton field. One pilot was killed and the other made a sensational descent with a parachute.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

OXFORD BYE-ELECTION SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 5.

(Delayed in Transmission).

The Conservative candidate gained a seat at the Oxford bye-election which was contested by three old Blues. The following is the result of the poll:—

R. C. Bourne (Conservative) 10079 votes; C. B. Fry (Liberal) 6237 votes; Kenneth Lindsay (Labour) 2769 votes.—Reuter.

BRITISH AEROPLANE DISASTERS.

LONDON, June 5.

Two airforce aeroplanes while flying at Grantham collided. They caught fire and crashed. Four occupants were killed.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION OF A JAPANESE SEAPLANE.

LONDON, June 5.

Tokio.—The Japanese seaplane number five exploded. Five occupants were killed.—Reuter.

An Oorgaum message of 5th June says two coolies working in 3,500 feet level in Oriental shaft of Nundydroog mine have been killed by slipping of wall.—A. P.

A Calcutta message states owing to indisposition of the Vice-Chancellor special meeting of Senate of the Calcutta University fixed for the 7th instant has been postponed *sine die*.—A. P.

VERDICT FOR O'DWYER.

BRITISH JURY'S "BROAD VISION."

JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S INSINUATION

LONDON, June 5.

Justice Mccardie said that the jury might disagree with his opinion. If they concluded that General Dyer had committed atrocity, they must find the plaintiff responsible for it before the defendant's plea of justification prevailed. The jury must not overlook the body of testimony given for the defendant. With regard to the use of aeroplanes at Gujranwalla, if the defendant's view was the right one, a child would make a mob, assembled for burning and murder, immune from attack. He begged the jury to put aside all party feelings and emotionalism and to reserve a broad vision, bearing in mind that the Punjab had its particular features and difficulties.

The summing up occupied seven hours.

JURYMEN DISAGREE.

The jurry by 11 to 1 brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the agreed figure of £500 sterling damages and costs. The jury was absent for nearly three hours after which the foreman replying to the Judge said they could not agree nor they ever could. Counsel said he would accept the verdict of the majority.

The jury has been exempted from service for twelve years.—Reuter.

"MORNING POST" PLEASED.

LIBERAL PAPERS CRITICISE MCCARDIE'S CONDUCT.

LONDON, June 6.

The O'Dwyer-Nair case is the subject of leaders in several morning papers. Regret is expressed that the Amritsar events should have been reopened.

The "Morning Post" is very pleased over the verdict.

"The Times" in a warm eulogy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer declares that his reputation as a firm, upright and patient public servant is thoroughly vindicated. The paper says, the Hunter Commission comes very badly out of the trial and referring to the vote of approval passed by Mr. Das's supporters on the murder of Mr. Day, the "Times" declares that they assumed a shameful responsibility and yesterday's verdict is a strong and very useful declaration of the British people's will to maintain their trust and protect India.

The Liberal papers criticise Justice McCardie's conduct of the case and express their fears at the effects of the trial in India.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS RECOVERS.

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. Thomas has practically recovered.—Reuter.

MISS. ROURKE MURDER CASE.

JUDGEMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, June 5.

Hearing of the Rourke murder case came to a close to-day after the examination of Mr. Salttery A. I. G. Railway Police, who was the last witness for the prosecution.

When the examination of witnesses was over the prosecution counsel read a list of questions put to the accused and answered by him in the committing Magistrate's Court and as the Defence Counsel stated that he was not calling any witnesses the prosecution counsel addresesd the Court. He said that certain facts regarding the employment of accused and deceased, also their friendship and their having lived in the same hotel at Lahore could not be disputed. He tried to show that the relations between the deceased and the accused were most intimate. He admitted that prosecution could not find a motive for the crime.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

The defence counsel then addressed. He said if, as admitted by the prosecution, there was no motive then it might have been an accident and if so there was no case. If there was any intention of illegal intimacy then the accused and the deceased ought to have travelled in the same compartment. He went on to show that the whole of Kala Khan's evidence was entire fabrication. Continuing he said that the action of the accused throughout was that of an innocent man who was greatly agitated by he death of a dear friend. He concluded his able defence by explaining to the assessors the law of circumstantial evidence.

Judgment was reserved and will be delivered in a few days.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DUTY ON TIN-PLATES RESTORED.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

When the Assembly recommenced business on Thursday after lunch, discussion centred round the motion of Dr. Gour to restore the protection to tin-plates which had been rejected in the select committee on the main ground of excessive capital expenditure. His amendment was in effect to increase the import duty from 10 to 15 per cent.

Dr. Gour pointed out that the charge of excessive capital was found on examination by Mr. Mathur, the Government Expert on the Tariff Board, to be inaccurate. Tin-plates were used for many requirements of poor people and the House must see that India was self-reliant in production of tin-plate requirements of the country.

Mr. Wilson in opposing the amendment said that a case had not been made out for the protection of tin-plate industry. He thought that the tin-plate company was extravagant and had beene overcapitalised. Moreover the company was under contracts to supply 21,000 tons of its total produce to the Burma Oil Company at an unfavourable rate. Only seven thousand tons were meant for consumption by other firms and for protection of this small quantity, price of all imports of tin-plates even of that which could not be produced in India was being raised.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer supporting Dr. Gour's amendment, said that the House must not take into consideration the only tin-plate company in India, but must bear in mind any other company that might be started.

The charge of overcapitalisation should not be made much of, because it was the pioneer industry and must be given latitude in the beginning.

Sir Charles Innes said that he had a soft corner for tin-plate industry and if Dr. Gour had not brought forward this amendment he himself would have moved one to that effect. The only countries in the world which had made the success of the tin-plate industry were England and the United States and India had every chance to make it a success. As for the mistake of the Company about capital he asked Mr. Wilson whether in the year 1910 the tin-plate company was the only company which made mistake. (Laughter). Government did not want the tax-paper to pay for the mistakes of the company, but felt that by giving this little measure of protection they could kill two birds with one stone. It was worthwhile doing so, and establishing the most useful and valuable industry.

Dr. Gour's amendment was put to vote and carried and the protective duty in tin-plate restored.

EXCLUSION OF BURMA.

Mr. Fleming moved exclusion of Burma which he said was unanimously demanded by both people and the Government. His province was very backward in respect of all development whether of transport of roads or irrigation and when the province had laid before it the programme of expension the rise in price of steel would hamper that development. When Mr. Fleming proceeded to refer to the movement already on foot for secession of Burma the President ruled it out of order as beyond the scope of the amendment.

Sir Basil Blackett said that the only strong reason for Mr. Fleming's amendment was one which the President had prevented him from developing namely secession of Burma. (Laughter). He quoted from the evidence given by the representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce before the Fiscal Commission agreeing that Burma Oil was enjoying protection by the existing duty and that without that duty it would not stand foreign competition, while Mr. Fleming had declared that this duty was for revenue purposes and not for protection. Thus India was protecting Burma Oil. The same representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce had also agreed before the Fiscal Commission that it was desirable to protect the steel industry and also to adopt policy of discriminating protection and that was exactly what Government had done. (Laughter). He said that figures of Burma Chamber of Commerce regarding proportion of imported steel as consumed by Burma had been placed at eleven per cent., while actually it was seven per cent. Moreover the entire burden on Burma as the result of higher duties would be eight or nine lakhs.

Mr. Fleming's motion was then put to vote and rejected.

UNQUALIFIED INSTEAD OF DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar moved an amendment to the effect that the policy of Government must be one of unqualified protection instead of discriminating protection.

Sir Charles Innes opposed the amendment as the policy of discriminating protection was the one recommended by the Fiscal Commission accepted by the Government more than a year ago and agreed to by the Select Committee on this Bill.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also opposed the amendments as useless.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer urged that policy of protection must be uniform, continuous and consistent and he did not believe in a policy of discriminating protection which meant no protection at all.

Sir Basil Blackett urged the House not to indulge in any further junior wrangling over a small and unnecessary amendment

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

THE COLONISATION PROPOSAL.

MR. LUKHOO'S APPEAL TO INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. Lukhoo, K. C., of the British Guiana Deputation, who is leaving this country to-day gave an interview to a representative of this paper. He said their visit to India on this occasion was to re-affirm their original proposals which they had made before the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1920, and that scheme was primarily in the interests of agriculture. The Deputation hoped after laying the foundation of immigration to British Guiana, to induce professional and other men to emigrate there. As a matter of fact they required even at the present time Indian doctors, engineers and school masters, and he hoped that after the Commissioner who was about to be sent to investigate and to report on the conditions there, had reported Indian professional classes would also see their way to emigrate to British Guiana. In putting the scheme before the Indian public he had the assistance of "The Chronicle" and "The Times of India" in Bombay and both papers had not in any way criticised the scheme. "The Chronicle" had looked at the question from the broader aspect of the treatment of Indians in East Africa and elsewhere. That position might have been taken up, if there was no Indian population in British Guiana; or as in the case of East Africa where Indians had developed the country first, but were now being badly treated.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Lukhoo emphasised that in British Guiana there were more than 140,000 Indians, out of a population of about three lakhs. It would materially strengthen the position of Indians elsewhere if emigration were allowed to British Guiana on the lines traced by him. In British Guiana there was no racial discrimination, and there were no political or municipal inequalities. Political, municipal and economic equalities had always existed, and in order to ensure that nothing would be done to lessen those privileges, the British Guiana Government were willing to enter into a treaty with India, or secure for the purpose royal instructions to the British Guiana Government, that no legislation would be introduced which would have any such effect. In this way, Mr. Lukhoo suggested, British Guiana would be able to help India to solve a problem which concerns her with respect to her sons in other parts of the Empire. It would be a good weapon in their hands, for, they could say to the different Colonial Governments that "there is a colony where equal rights are given irrespective of race, colour or creed, and that same treatment should be given in other parts of the Empire." Therefore, Mr. Lukhoo hoped "The Chronicle" would go carefully into his scheme, and if there was any defect in it to point it out to the Deputation so that it might be remedied, but not condemn it wholesale. On the general question of the treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire, for it would be doing a great injustice to 140,000 Indians there, who were permanently settled now.

A SUGGESTION.

There was one thing which required to be considered before the Governments of British Guiana and India could put it into operation, with the consent of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India—and it was that each Colony, where there were a great number of Indians residing, should be empowered to send its representatives to the Central Legislative Assembly in India, so that Indians could be kept in touch with their countrymen abroad and from time to time informed of either the advantages or the disadvantages from which they were suffering there. For example such a representative from Kenya could place all the facts before the Assembly with great force and if that body passed a resolution it would have greater effect on the Government.

Asked under what circumstances Indians were shot down in British Guiana, Mr. Lukhoo pleaded ignorance, and said he did not know anything more than what had appeared in the Press. But he thought, Indians had made common cause with the Negroes there and had suffered in consequence. He regretted the occurrence very much, but such things were happening in India and were likely to occur everywhere.

What is the present position of Indians in British Guiana?

Indian in British Guiana occupy all kinds of positions there. There was an Indian member of the Legislative Body also. Indians are members of the civil service, big landlords, wholesale and retail merchants and proprietors of land. There are also some labourers, as in other countries. Out of a population of 3 lakhs, nearly 1½ lakhs are Indians.

How many members are there in the Legislative Council?

There are fourteen elected members, and eight officials. There is an elected majority which controls the budget, and there is nothing like certification as in India. Of them one is Indian.

INDIANS AND POLITICS.

But one swallow does not make a summer, Mr Lukhoo!

I agree. But the blame rests on Indians principally. Indians hitherto did not give much attention to politics; they looked more to the economic side of the question. And as for franchise, every man who earns Rs. 75 per month, or has a leasehold of three acres, or six acres of his own, has a vote. The qualifications are very low, because the average wage of a labourer is from Rs. 2 to 3 per day.

About the economic condition of Indians generally, he stated that they owned some sugar plantations, but the majority of the plantations belonged to absentee owners. But Indians, Chinese and Negroes were now, slowly, having sugar companies of their own. There was absolutely no racial or social, or political distinction between the different races. There was no racial superiority. There were about 3,000 Britishers and about 9,000 Portuguese there. Continuing he said he had seen a number of legislators all over the country, and the scheme put forward by the deputation was discussed from all points of view, and there was not a single critic among all those gentlemen, and none had taken up any hostile attitude towards it. They had received over a thousand letters from all sorts of people from all over the country expressing a desire to emigrate to British Guiana, for people in this country were anxious to emigrate to a country where they would receive equal treatment. He felt sure that after the Commissioner's report was submitted to the Government, emigration would begin again and that it would be a success. Such an event would solve many of the difficulties with which Indians were now confronted and would make for a greater India. Indians were taking now greater interest in politics there, as the Negroes were taking greater interest in their economical position, and both the races were thus improving themselves.

MR. LUKHOO'S POSITION.

Speaking about himself Mr. Lukhoo said when he came to India in 1919 he was the President of the Indian Association there, of which he was the founder. By reason of it he was chosen for the deputation and elected to the Legislative Council. The present deputation had re-affirmed the scheme of 1920 known as the Nunan-Lukhoo scheme. The Government had now appointed him because he was a member of the last deputation. He wanted to make his position clearer still. He had not a single share in any of the industries in British Guiana, and he was entirely dependent for his livelihood on his income at the Bar. They wanted no labour for any particular industry. His object was to increase the number of his fellow-countrymen there, and to make them know the advantages they would reap by going over there. He had no other object save that. The object of the deputation was to develop the country, not only the coast lands, but also the high lands, which were not going to be reserved for any particular community.

In conclusion Mr. Lukhoo wanted to thank the Press and all members of the Legislative bodies in this country who had given him a patient hearing and helped forward the work, for which he had come to this country.

LEE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

U. P. LIBERALS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

At a meeting of the Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Association yesterday, presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Lee Commission's Report was considered and resolutions were passed expressing disappointment with the report and contending that the point of view adopted by the Commission and the basis of the report were wholly wrong. While the Committee would not object to the removal of real and legitimate financial grievances of the Services, it was strongly of opinion that the recommendations in this respect were unreasonable and impose a heavy strain on the finances of India. The Committee also expressed dissatisfaction with the report in so far as it failed to give any satisfactory reasons for many of its recommendations or to refer to the evidence given before them and emphatically protested against giving effect to the so-called urgent recommendations without waiting for or in opposition to the expression of opinion by the Indian and local legislatures.

"MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Impartial Rate Payer" has no doubt read very carefully the report of the proceedings of the Standing Committee, which appeared in your issue of the 22nd of May. If, however, he has also read the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner to your representative which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd of May, he would have spared himself the time and trouble involved in writing the letter which appears over his signature in your issue of to-day.

In your issue of the 23rd of May it is distinctly stated that the Municipal Commissioner informed your representative that only in one case he allowed particular contractors to buy their own cement in the bazar at the current rates, but that since then he had given definite orders that all cement both for *contract* and departmental work should be purchased through the 4 Cement Companies in question.

Now the Solicitors of the Municipality according to the Municipal Commissioner have advised—and this is admitted by "Impartial Rate Payer" himself—that when Municipal work is carried out by contractors the Municipality is not bound to take cement for such work from the 4 Cement Companies concerned. There is an obligation on the Municipality to purchase cement from these 4 Cement Companies only when work is done by the Municipality departmentally.

Neither I nor any other ratepayer can reasonably object to the Municipal Commissioner carrying out his legal obligations under a contract however onerous these obligations may be. But if—as appears to be the fact—the Municipal Commissioner insists upon the purchase, with the ratepayers' moneys, of large quantities of cement (required for Municipal work done by contractors) at a price about 100 per cent. in excess of the market price, when according to the Solicitors for the Municipality there is no legal obligation on him to do so, then, Sir, the ratepayers of Bombay *can* object and object very reasonably.—Yours, etc.

A RATEPAYER.

Bombay, June 5

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

when the policy set down in the Bill was that adopted by the Assembly.

The amendments were negatived.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in moving another amendment objected to the language of Sir Basil Blackett, who had called the discussion on a previous point as junior wrangling. Mr. Iyer's present amendment was for an addition to the preamble to the effect that the policy of Government must be one which would subordinate Imperial interests and British interests to Indian interests. In explaining his point of view Mr. Iyer referred to the past history of fiscal policy and described it as pro-British and anti-Indian.

The President asked the member to leave the past and talk of the present.

Mr. Iyer retorted that the present was the successor of the past and it was difficult to separate the present from the past. When the speaker further developed his arguments for the addition of the words which he suggested, Sir Charles Innes, on a point of order, pointed out that there was nothing in the Bill which subordinated Indian interests to Imperial interests. The amendment appeared to him more as a political manifesto than a sober preamble to the Bill. Mr. Iyer maintained that there was nothing in his amendment offending against the Bill. His object was to make the policy unambiguius.

Eventualy, however, the President ruled the amendment out of order.

After other amendments had been ruled out of order the preamble of the Bill was agreed to without any change.

Sir Charles Innes moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He called it a really good piece of work. He denied that he had any misgivings about the policy of protecting the steel industry. He was satisfied that the policy was a wise one. Whenever any other industry was to be protected he hoped that the Assembly would examine that Bill with the same care that it had shown in regard to this Bill, for that was the best safeguard for the consumer.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer congratulated Sir Charles Innes on the skill, ability and unfailing tact, humour and spirit of compromise he displayed in piloting the measure which he (speaker) regarded as marking an era in the history of British administration and in the economic history of British India. The collective goodsense of the House had prevailed over the sectional differences which at one time prevailed. He hoped that the Council of State would adopt the amended Bill without opposition. Concluding Sir C Sivaswami Iyer paid a tribute to the moderation and spirit of consciousness with which they conducted their enquiry.

Pandit Malaviya in endorsing Sir Sivaswami Iyer's views recapitulated the points he had raised during the discussions especially in regard to the checking the foreign capital from coming to India.

The President objected to Pandit's recapitulation of these points at this stage

Panditji insisted on having a say and maintained he was in order. He believed he could not support the Bill as it was but in the hope that Government would in some future occasion move in the desired direction agreed to the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Joshi thanked the directors of the Tatas company for the promise of recognition of the Jamshedpur Labour Association. He regretted that the interests of every one, except those of Labour, had been protected by this measure. He hoped that the Bill, although he did not fully approve of it, might ultimately prove useful to the people, also the poor people of this country.

Mr. K. Rama Iyengar also spoke.

The Bill was passed.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when two Bills passed by the Council of State and a resolution for the removal of import duty on sulphur would be discussed.

Sir Alexander Muddiman intimated that resolutions on the Lee Commission report would be taken up on Monday instead of on Saturday as previously announced.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided. The sitting to-day was short and was concerned with the consideration of the Indian Soldiers Litigation Act Amendment Bill and the Indian Stamp Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State. The removal of import duty on Sulphur and circulation of Dr. Gour's Bill about the age of consent. An hour was spent in interpellations.

Replying to Mr. Neogy, Sir Basil Blackett said the suggestion that the issue of currency notes be left to the Imperial Bank was possibly premature, but was one which would receive full consideration. The general subject of Bank rates and money stringency was engaging his earnest attention.

Mr. Joshi and Mr. D. P. Sinha's question asked whether revision of franchise with a view to its extension to labour was examined by the Muddiman Committee and whether it could come up before the new Committee.

The Home Member replied that the revision of franchise would not be considered, but the powers relating to franchise would come under review when the new Committee met.

Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan asked: "Will Government be pleased to state if either of the undermentioned posts has been abolished as recommended by the Inchcape Committee: the Resident in Waziristan, the Political Agent for Wana.

Mr. Denys Bray replying said neither post has yet been abolished. The Indian Retrenchment Committee recommended that the question of abolition of one of the two should be taken up when conditions in Waziristan have settled down. The Government of India will give full consideration to this suggestion when time comes.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN LEAVE AKYAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Portuguese Airmen left Akyab at 7-30 a.m. to-day.

AKALI SITUATION.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, June 5.

After a month of shilly-shallying the Government has at last shown its hand. No peace is to be made with the Sikhs unless the S. G. P. C. yields unconditionally to the demands of the Punjab Government. An article in the "Akali" gives out the news that the conversations have been broken off. The negotiations, at no time serious or bona fide, have come to nothing and it now seems that the Birdwood Committee on which such great hopes were set will never meet at all. It was found impossible to reach an agreement even on the preliminaries, though the S. G. P. C. from the very beginning took up a reasonable attitude. The communication about Jaito which I wired to you a few days ago was clear enough indication of the willingness of the Sikh Committee to agree to an honourable compromise. But the attitude of the Government has apparently been from the beginning an unreasonable one. Its desire to humiliate the Shiromani Committee was obvious and the authorities seem to have fought hard not so much for coming to an agreement on outstanding questions as for getting the Sikhs to surrender. In this they have failed.

While the Shiromani Committee displayed every anxiety to reach a friendly understanding and approached the questions in a spirit of conciliation, the Government appear to have only played for time for Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new "strong man of the Punjab," to arrive on the scene. Sir Edward Maclagan left Simla on the 26th and at the cabinet meeting on the 28th, it is said, that the decision was taken to ask the Sikhs either to agree to the Government's terms or be prepared for the consequences. The Committee has chosen the latter course.

How the Government is going to strike has not yet been made clear. It is presumably left to Sir Malcolm who in that false sense of security of being delivered of Pandits and Patels, may, it is assumed, try to play the role of the strong man of the Punjab. But the record of strong men in the Punjab is not encouraging enough for British statesmanship to try it once over again.

It remains to be seen whether Sir Malcolm Hailey will profit from past experience and tackle the Sikh question in a generous and sympathetic spirit. Whatever policy Sir Malcolm may adopt, he will find the Sikhs strong, united and determined to fight to the last in the cause which they hold sacred.

THE OAKS.

STRAITLACE PLACES FIRST.

LONDON, June 6.

The Oaks results are as follows:—

Straitlace—1

Plack—2

Mink—3.—Reuter.

BETTING

LONDON, June 6.

The following was starting prize betting on the Oaks:—

Straithlace 100/30; Plack 11/10 and Mink 100/7.

The race was won by a length and a half a head separating the second and the third.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

LUCKY WINNER IN NAIROBI.

Nairobi.—The Sansovino ticket in the Calcutta sweep is held by Captain Burman, a partner in a prominent hunting party of outfitters and estate agents at Nairobi. He previously sold half share to the syndicate at Calcutta for thirty thousand rupees. He bought five tickets. Interviewed, he said he intended remaining in business.—Reuter.

CUT UP AT CROSS ROADS.

RACING DIFFICULTIES AT EPSOM.

LONDON, June 5.

So badly was the Epsom course cut up at cross-roads by heavy traffic on the sodden muddy ground yesterday that the racing to-day was only possible on the round track. Two races were postponed until to-morrow. The programme was put back half an hour while an attempt was made to repair the main course but it was found impracticable to race on it.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, June 5.

The following are the closing cricket scores for the second day:—

Kent made 345 for 9 against Northamptonshire and declared. Day scoring 63 and Murdin taking 6 for 123. Northampton made 50, Woolley taking 4 for 20 and Freeman 4 for 16. They followed on and made 37 for 1.

Worcester made 98 against Hampshire. Hampshire made 51 for 2

The following matches were not played as wickets were unfit:—

Middlesex versus Essex. Surrey versus Sussex, Glamorgan versus Gloucestershire.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, June 5.

At Sheffield to-day the second days play in a cricket match between Yorkshire and South Africans was witnessed by 5,000 persons. The weather was fine and the wicket drying. Yorkshire scored 236 runs in the first innings, Blanckenberg taking 4 for 77 and Pegler 3 for 61. South Africans scored 111, Commaille contributing 24. Kilner took 4 for 30 and Macaulay 4 for 47. In the second innings Yorkshire scored 142 for 3, Sutcliffe contributing 67 not out.—Reuter.

THE NABHA TRIAL.

ALLEGED APOLOGY BY MR. ZIMAND.

PROSECUTION WITNESS' STORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, June 5.

On the hearing in the Akali trial being resumed two important witnesses were examined to-day, one of them being a military officer who commanded the Gurkha detachment, and the other Sardar Fatehsingh a member of the Council of the administration, Fridkote State, whose name has prominently occurred on many occasions in connection with Mr. Zimand.

Major H.E.W. Bell Kingsley of 1/4th Gurkha Rifles deposed that he was in command of a detachment of Gurkhas out of which one platoon was posted in the fort, another in the camp as regards and the remaining six platoons of detachment he took to the northern edge of the Jaito village. Under orders of Col. Muirhead, he said, he moved forward. His platoon afterwards under orders of Officer Commanding took up a final position some 200 yards behind the police and State Infantry firing parties. He saw the Akali mass deflecting towards Tibbi Sahib Gurdwara immediately after the first firing. So he rode over to the Officer Commanding to obtain his orders to move two of the platoons in the direction of the Akali advance which he accordingly did on getting order. Continuing he said just as he was standig on the foot of a sand mound a bullet, appearing to come from the Akali side struck the ground 20 yards on his left front and then ricochetted over his head and several more bullets passed over his head. He said he felt certain that his men were being fired upon and he also noticed that mass of Akalis was streaming across. So he ordered a portion of platoon about 12 rifles in all to fire three rounds which he stopped by a blast of whistle and 35 service rounds were counted to have actually been fired.

He said the Akali mob was advancing rapidly and was armed with lathis only.

MR. ZIMAND'S "APOLOGY."

Sardar Fatehsingh deposed that Col. Minchin, Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States showed him a note of Prof. Gidwani in which the latter had asked permission for himself, Mr. Zimand and Dr. Kitchlew to enter the Nabha State border and ordered him to meet those gentlemen at the border and to advise Mr. Zimand courteously to go back and to bring Dr. Kitchlew and Prof. Gidwani to Jaito. On receiving these instructions he continued to ride towards the border with six cavalry sowars and he had not gone half a mile when he met Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Gidwani in a car and found the Chief Police Officer of Nabha talking to them. He said he just ascertained from them the whereabouts of Mr. Zimand and proceeded towards him. Continuing he said that he found him at the border and asked if he wanted to go to Jaito. He replied that he did not understand what objection there was in his entering Jaito to which the Sirdar replied that there would have been none if he had not selected the wrong companions. Mr. Zimand wondered why he was being mixed with the other two gentlemen to which the Sirdar replied that they had all started together, were in the same taxi and had the common destination. Mr. Zimand thereupon explained the circumstances under which they had met and travelled together. The witness continuing said that Mr. Zimad told him that the past of his two companions was unknown to him and expressed his regret for having come with them. The Sardar said that then he advised him to go back, to which he readily agreed.

JUST A FRIENDLY CHAT.

The witness said that he suggested to Mr. Zimand that he could accompany him to Jaito and leave by train and they were walking towards Jaito with this object when the taxi returned and Mr. Zimand showed his preference to return by the car. Besides Mr. Zimand's luggage there was Dr. Kitchlew's luggage which the chauffeur said was meant for being taken to Amritsar. Just before departing the witness said they had a friendly talk in the course of which he again expressed his regret and enquired of witness if he realised how sorry he was. The Sirdar continuing said that he suggested to him that if he did not desire to be associated with his companions he could write a letter of apology stating all the circumstances, which he then did. The letter has been produced as an exhibit (the text of his letter it will be remembered was published some two weeks ago.)

The prosecution case has come to an end. There will only be just a formal witness or two for to-morrow and then the accused will be called upon to give their statements.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL.

LONDON, June 5.

Paris.—In the third round of the Olympic Football Switzerland beat Sweden by 2 goals to 1.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, June 5.

New York.—Tilden announces that he is withdrawing his resignation from the American Davis Cup Team under a compromise arrangement by which a player-writer will be permitted to write tennis articles provided he does not use the name and the title in the daily reports of tournaments in which he is competing.—Reuter.

THE MOPLAH REBELLION AND ITS CAUSES.

LIGHT FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

(BY V. M. D.)

The Government, the Moderates, and even Congressmen attributed the Moplah Rebellion of 1921 to Non-cooperation and Khilafat agitation. The few who understood Malabar and tried to show that the outbreak was mainly due to agrarian discontent were put down as irresponsible scribes who talked nonsense. The Congress failed to take any steps to hold an enquiry into the unfortunate happenings. The Working Committee of the Congress appointed a Committee of enquiry with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as Secretary. This Committee never met for reasons I am not aware of. One would think that the Congress really dreaded an enquiry. So much for the Congress. A Malabar member moved in the Madras Legislative Council a resolution asking for a Committee of enquiry. But the Willingdom Cabinet did not want an enquiry. The result of all these was that the truth about Malabar remained concealed. But truth cannot remain concealed for all times and it is now coming out through the most unexpected channel. Speaking last week at the Malabar Tenants' Conference, Sir K. V. Reddy who was a member of the Willingdon Cabinet above referred to declared in unmistakable terms that the rebellion was the outcome of agrarian discontent. "I am fairly convinced", said this super-loyalist of the "Justice" type "that the numerous and constant Moplah outrages and rebellions which commencing in the year 1836 have gone on recurring till 1921, are the *direct outcome of agrarian discontent* and economic distress?" I remember that a correspondent wrote almost the same words in the "Chronicle" in August or September 1920 when the rebellion was in progress. But he did not "know". "If the trouble was not agrarian discontent" asks Sir Kurma, "why was it directed against the *jenmees* (landlords) mainly?" According to him, the following circumstances place the real cause beyond all reasonable doubt:

When he visited the Bellary jail in 1922 where the Moplah prisoners were serving their sentences he found out (he was a Minister at that time and had facilities for investigations) that with the exception of a dozen or two all the five thousand prisoners that were there were either *kudiyans* (tenants) or agricultural labourers. If, as it is alleged in certain quarters, the stimulus to revolt came chiefly from religious fanaticism and the Khilafat and N. C. O. agitation, surely non-agricultural Moplahs were at least as accessible to that stimulus as agricultural Moplahs. Yet the former were conspicuous by their absence from the turmoils of the rebellion. He holds that this fact establishes that the rebellion was indubitably the outcome of agrarian and economic discontent.

Another reason he has advanced is, that almost all the outrages and rebellions were confined to South Malabar and very few broke out in North Malabar. In North Malabar the Moplahs are mostly traders and very few are agriculturists.

The *jenmees* (landlords) were the objects of hate in almost all the outrages, and this is cited as another reason. In the last rebellion *jenmee* Nambudhiris had to fly for their lives to Trichur and other places. Their homes, at least in some cases, were guarded by faithful Moplah servants. This is very significant. If fanaticism and religious hatred were the main operating forces this could not have happened. The Moplah tenant who was oppressed and tyrannised flew at the throat of the *jenmee* landlord while the Moplah servant who was kindly treated guarded the home of the jenmee master.

He goes on to say that the attack on sub-registrars' and Tahsildars' offices and the destruction of records containing evidence of the rights of jenmees and creditors is yet another proof that the rebellion was mainly due to agrarian and economic causes. These, in fact, formed the combustible materials which blazed into a conflagration. Fanaticism and Khilafat agitation only added fuel to the fire.

I believe that these revelations by Sir K. V. Reddy will enable the public to view the happenings of 1920-21 in a new light. The Congressman has hitherto been considered as the sole villain of the tragedy: it is now coming out that this is not the fact.

B. P. C. C.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday evening, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding, for the consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to revise the constitution of the B.P.C.C. Though the change regarding the Committee's membership reducing it to 75 from the original strength of 150 was passed by a majority of the members present but as it could not secure the required 2/3 majority it was thrown out. The same fate awaited most of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee. Amongst the changes accepted by the Committee by the necessary majority were:—

"At all meetings of the Council five members shall form Quorum of whom two must be such who are not Office-bearers. No quorum shall be necessary at any meeting adjourned for want of quorum."

"Any member of the Committee absenting himself for two consecutive months meetings of the Committee or any member of the Council absenting himself for two consecutive months meetings of the Council Committee or the Council as the case may be."

The meeting adjourned till to-day at 5 p.m.

LEE REPORT IN ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION ON MONDAY.

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Legislative Assembly having, after nearly a weeks consultations and deliberations, passed the Steel Protection Bill, the Members are now turning their attention to the recommendations of the Lee Commission report, the urgent items whereof are to be acted upon by the Secretary of State in exercise of his statutory powers. What these urgent points in the report are have been made known to the Assembly by Sir Alexander Muddiman who had been in telegraphic correspondence with Whitehall. The Home Member pointed out that the Secretary of State felt that action would have to be immediately taken on those recommendations of the report which deal with passage, recruitment in transferred heads, and in the Central services, the cases of military officers serving in the Political Department and family pension funds. In the light of this, the Nationalists demanded a day for discussion though there is Sir Sivaswami Iyer's motion on the agenda for Saturday.

On their request the President suspended the rules and allowed amendments to come in. Sir Alexander then changed the date of discussion from Saturday to Monday, evidently to enable Government to consider at the meeting of the Executive Council the crop of amendments that is streaming into the Legislative Department. Every prominent non-official member is sending his proposition by way of amendments to Sir Sivaswami Iyer's motion. The Nationalist Party has issued whips to members not to leave the station before the Lee Commission report is discussed. An emergency meeting has been called for to discuss the attitude to be adopted. The meeting will decide on an amendment which will ask the Secretary of State not to take action on certain of those points which he considers urgent.

But Pandit Motilal Nehru, who only to-day declared in an interview that the Swaraj Party should stand on its own legs without waiting for the moral support of Mahatma Gandhi, has begun to be suspected by one or two members of that party for the attitude he has taken in regard to the amendment on foreign capital moved in connection with the Steel Protection Bill. But despite this feeling there is fairly a unanimous view that on the question of the Lee Commission's Report all must stand united.

The Steel Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly will be placed before the Council of State to-morrow. The Upper Chamber is expected to take into consideration on Saturday and pass it without alteration at the same sitting.

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER'S RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Following is the text of the resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for the discussion of which Government have allotted next Saturday:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he will be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State the opinion of this House. (1) that it is impossible for this House during this session to devote to the Lee Commission Report, which was published on the 27th of May, the attention that it requires for a careful and thorough examination of its proposals in all their aspects and bearings and that for this purpose it is absolutely necessary to afford further time to this House till the September Session. (2) That the interval of three months asked for by the House for the consideration of many important issues involved will neither cause any hardship to the Services which will obtain any financial relief that may be eventually decided upon with effect from the 1st April 1924, nor affect public interest by the impending recruitments for the Services during the interval which may proceed on the existing lines. (3) That any attempt to give effect to the recommendation of the Commission without giving any adequate time to this House and the country to form an opinion upon proceedings of a far-reaching character with their inevitable repurcussion on other Departments and services is bound to be resented as exhibiting a supreme disregard of Indian public opinion and to provoke feelings of widespread discontent.

MR. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

"The Lee Report has simply staggered me". Thus spoke Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar Secretary of the Swaraj Party in expressing his feeling on the recommendation made by the Royal Commission. "Having regard to the manner," he said, "in which the Lee Commission conducted its proceedings and the expressed bias with which the Commission entered upon its duties as well as its terms of reference, I was prepared for the worst, but the proposals now actually recommended have simply staggered me. No doubt, they have done lip service to the cause of Indianisation but have practically gone back on the August announcement of 1917."

Mr. Rangaswami then proceeded to explain why he read such a reactionary move in the report. "It was permissible for the Commission, constituted as it was to lay down the basis of Indianisation as it pleased, but surely it had no business to assume that this country was going to be inflicted with two or three statutory Commissions before it got Swaraj. For what else is implied in the observation that after 15 years the whole position would be reviewed by a second statutory commission? Mr. Rangaswami thought this statement threw a sidelight on the mentality of those British politicians who seem determined to set up periodical examinations to test the fitness of Indians. He continued, "I sincerely hope for the reputation of the Liberal Party of India whose members Hon. Mr. Basu and Hon. Mr. Samarth are, that it will lose no time in repudiating such an assertion that India must wait for another thirty years to get Swaraj." Speaking on the question of Indianisation Mr. Rangaswami thought that the Lee Commission managed to get over the unanswerable logic of the O'Donell circular as to need for the stoppage of British recruitment if the policy of Indianisation was to be honestly carried out. He inferred that the Commission had managed to set up on the old scale regular British recruitment by so improving and altering the terms and conditions of service, that it would be to provide annually for a larger number of recruits to maintain the full strength of the British element in cadre and fill vacancies. The game, he said, was doubly mischievous. On the one hand such attractive emoluments and increases in pension, as were proposed, will according to the Commisson result in a large number of early retirement at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, and on the other hand replacement would be made by men recruited on extravagant terms proposed. The Indian tax-payer would thus be hit both ways, but remarked Mr. Rangaswami indignantly: "What did the Commission care for the woes of the Indian tax-payer so long as it managed to give the European Services all that they wanted."

Mr. Rangaswami also looks upon the institution of the Public Service Commission with disfavour. "The manner in which the establishment of this Commission is proposed might entrap the unwary into thinking that it is a progressive proposal. I am sorry I suspect the proposal. In the first place I am one of those who do not consider that there is any *raison d'etre* for the maintenance of All-India Services for the discharge of essentially provincial functions and I see no reason why provincial Governments should not be trusted with all the Provincial Officers and why if really the establishment of an independent Commission is desirable each province should not have its own Commission. That would be the only logical step to take if Government really means to grant provincial autonomy, and does not mean to keep the main threads of Government in India in the hands of a centralised Bureaucracy indefinitely." Mr. Rangaswami felt that in their anxiety to record their preconceived conclusions the Commission had entirely ignored the voluminous and conclusive evidence produced by Indian officers belonging to the Provincial Services. He could not understand why the Commission not only did not recommend the removal of the existing stigma of inferiority but made inferiority all the more glaring and biting by putting the recruitment of Provincial Services in the hands of non-script staff. The Selection Committees usually set up for the recruitment of clerks and subordinates and whose working so far as past experience goes shows that communal and political predictions have often come to play in determining selections. "It comes to this," he said, "that while Provincial Service are to be entirely regulated by Provincial Governments the All-India Services who do for the greater part of their service practically the same work as the Provincial Services will have protection of a legally biding covenant with the right to resort to the Civil Court and to appeal to the Public Service Commission, and even finally to the Secretary of State. The stigma of inferiority which would thus be put on Provincial Services seems to me to be far more humiliating than hitherto. Is this the Indianisation which the Indian members have, attempted to promote as a sop against their raids on tax-payers' money."

"A VERY CLEVER MOVE."

The proposal of the Commission to set up a passage fund seemed to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar a very clever move." I admire the ingenuity of the Lee Commission, proposing the establishment of a pension fund and by the way in putting a premium on the multiplicity of children, although even the most extreme demands of the members did not claim passage relief for more than three children, but I am quite clear in my mind that the money contributed to such a fund cannot be made non-votable under the existing law, and any indirect move to make it non-votable must be challenged as illegal and unconstitutional."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar thought there was very little in the various recommendations which could have his approval. It would be more near the truth if he stated he opposed to every part of the report, and he expressed gratification at finding that the condemnation of the report was unanimous in all sections of the Indian Press. He thought that Mr. Chintamani's description that he opposed every part of the report, and that the Commission might have written the had expressed the Indian point of view appropriately. He concluded with a solemn warning to Government against flouting of Indian opinion which he was afraid they intended to do:! "If that happened the cause of goodwill and promotion of harmony would be thrown miles back if not lost irretrievably."

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

POLL-TAX IN KENYA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

In the Legislative Assembly, to-day, replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao's question Sir B. N. said the pool-tax in Kenya which is paid by every male adult other than a native resident in Kenya has been levied since 1st January 1923. The Government of India have taken no steps in the matter as the ordinance under which the tax is levied makes no discrimination against Indians. They have no information as to the number of Indians sent to prison for failure to pay the tax.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying to Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's question, regarding the Cabinet Committee said the Cabinet Committee on Indian affairs is one of the several Cabinet Committees appointed by His Majesty's Government in accordance with the recognised procedure to deal with matters of current departmental administration. Such Committees for example have been appointed to deal with Home affairs, unemployment, housing, etc. The composition of these Committees is confined to members of the Cabinet with the occasional inclusion of other Ministers of officials. The membership is not disclosed unless for special reasons. The Cabinet so directs. Their purposes and functions are to investigate and to keep in touch with the developments of the more important sections of administrative problems and as occasion may require to report their conclusions to the Cabinet for final decision. The action taken by such Committees is for the assistance of the Cabinet alone, and is not made public unless the Cabinet so directs after taking final decision thereon.

SIR C. SETALVAD.

UNABLE TO PRESIDE OVER ASSEMBLY SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

It is understood that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, acting President of the Legislative Assembly, will not be able to preside over the rest of the session owing to urgent private business in Bombay. He was understood to have accepted the Chair on the understanding that he would be relieved by June 6th.

In the absence of Sir Chimanlal, the Chair would have to be filled by one of the panel of Chairmen. Besides, Sir Chimanlal the panel consisted of Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. K. C. Neogy. As Sir Henry Stanyon is not in India and Mr. Jinnah has already left Simla the rest of the session in the absence of the acting President will be presided over by Mr. Khitish Chandar Neogy, the Whip of the Nationalist Party.

NORTH MALABAR NOTES.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, May 29.

The Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom seems to have touched the hearts of all kinds of people in these parts and awakened them to a sense of the enormous evil of untouchability. Vigorous propaganda is being carried in all parts of the district in furtherance of the struggle. Sadhu Shiva Prasad of the Brahmo Samaj delivered a series of lectures during the last week here explaining the meaning and scope of the campaign. On the other hand, Swami Chidambaranath toured round this district addressing meetings and forming village committees to collect money and enrol volunteers for the peaceful fight. The Kerala Sevaka Sangham, dominated more or less by the Thiyyas, has been regularly sending Rs. 25 every week for the Satyagraha funds. There is so much enthusiasm in these parts that most people support whole-heartedly Mahatmaji's suggestion of commencing the struggle in other centres also.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

The Congress in these parts does not seem yet to have recovered from the shock of the Moplah rebellion, for there is hardly any active Committee functioning in this district. A Conference met here two months ago under the presidency of Maulana Yakub Hasan of Madras which evoked some enthusiasm. The Conference over, the Committees seem to have gone back to their sleep. Two national schools—the only ones in Kerala—are manfully struggling in this district against public apathy. For the rest, the whole Congress organisation in these parts appears to be moving in a vicious circle. There are no workers because there is no money to maintain them; and there is no money because there are no workers to collect it. And so days go on and things remain the same.

VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

UNTOUCHABILITY DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 5.

Yesterday was observed throughout Kerala as the Untouchability Day and public meetings were held all over sympathising with the movement.

Mr. Thirumaniatha Nadar of Aruppukottai who was prohibited by the District Magistrate from delivering speeches in Kottayam District proceeds immediately to Quilon District to carry on propaganda work. He had intimated the authorities his intention to disobey but when he rose to speak Mr. Rajagopalachari stopped him saying that courting arrest in itself meant nothing when workers were needed to carry on the propaganda work. In obedience to Mr. Rajagopalachari's order Mr. Nadar gave up his idea of disobeying the order.

The volunteer organisation has now been made more efficient under the direct supervision of Mr. Ramanathan and volunteers are now offering Satyagraha between sunrise and sunset on four roads each batch being on duty only for three hours.

Among the latest arrivals at Vaikom are Swamies Govindanands, Atmbuthanands and Sankaranandaji who have offered to help the movement as best as they could.

Mr. Rajagopalachari has reached Trivandram yesterday and the result of his interview with the Dewan is awaited with interest.

TRIAL OF BABAR AKALIS.

"OUT FOR OPEN REBELLION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

At the resumed hearing of the Babar Akali case, to-day, before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, in the Central Jail, Dewan Bahadur Pindi Das, Public Prosecutor continued his opening address and dealt with the salient features of the case.

The Babbar Akalis, said the public prosecutor, were out for open rebellion accompanied by murder and dacoities. They were openly preaching violence and asserted publicly that no loyalists were safe in their hands. They carried on their murderous campaign by the use of firearms, bombs and other dangerous weapons.

BUMPER CROP OF WITNESSES.

Continuing, the public prosecutor wanted to prove the case for the Crown by voluminous evidence covering over 500 witnesses and an equal number of documents. In order to be fair to the accused and in order that there might be no complaint that the prosecution evidence was the result of police pressure, Mr. Pindi Das proposed to give an opportunity for the defence to cross-examine the committing Magistrate who would, he added, be examined for the prosecution.

After the evidence recorded by the committing Magistrate and the one by the medical practitioner who had conducted the post mortem examination of the dead and the wounded was read out to the Court, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that the case will last for three months and that there are 21 approvers whose statements will be recorded from to-morrow.

Dr. Chamanlal's recorded evidence will not be accepted as valid as he was dead before he could give oral evidence in the Court.

NABHA TRIAL.

THREE BRITISH OFFICERS EXAMINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, June 4.

The court sat to-day after an interval of three days holidays. Three British officers were examined.

The first witness was Capt. W. A. Broadfoot of the Skinners' Horse, who was the Staff Officer to the Officer commanding the troops at Jaito. He deposed that at the Gurudwara Tibbi Sahib three bullets whizzed past him coming from the side of the crowd. He said he saw a man riding a grey pony with a sword in his hand leading the mob and ordering them in English to charge. In his opinion, if Major Lorimer had not opened fire the mob would have overrun the camp and *'munai.'*

CROWD FIVE THOUSAND STRONG.

Lt.-Col E. G. Gregson C.M.G., C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore, said that he was at Jaito on 21st February last. He said he saw Mr. Wilson Johnstone, remonstrate with the advancing crowd and then hurrying back and giving orders to a party to open fire. Further he deposed that shots coming from the direction of the mob passed close to him. He estimated the size of the crowd at least 5000 to 6000 on a front of 700 yards and their attitude was threatening. He deposed that no machine gun was used. He indentified Mussammat Kishen Kaur one of the accused. He further identified the door through the plank of which a bullet is alleged to have passed and said that from the disposition of the troops the shot in the plank could not have been from the State forces.

OUTFLANKED.

Major J. M. Lomier of the Skinners Horse was the next witness. He said he was at Jaito with his squadron in aid of the civil authorities. He was ordered to take his squadron to a position south-west of the Tibbi Sahib and latter on he was ordered to take different position, the final position taken by his squadron being behind the police firing party. He described how the crowd was coming and how the administrator met it and lated why the order to fire was given to the police party. He said that this firing did not check the crowd and the Administrator ordered the State infantry party to fire, whereupon the crowd swerved to its right towards the Tibbi Sahib. He saw Col. Muirhead checking the mob at the Tibbi Sahib but was unsuccessful. He dismounted ten men and ordered them to fire two rounds. But he was outflanked by the crowd and so he mounted his troops and joined the squadron. The crowd was coming brandishing lathis and 'chhavis' and was shouting.

The remaining three witnesses have only formal evidence two of them being doctors who examined the wounded and the third a draftsman who had prepared the plan of the site of action.

KUMBAKONAM CONSTABLES ON STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 4.

A Kumbakonam message says police constables of Kumbakonam town have struck work from yesterday as a protest against arrest and lock up of fellow-constable under section 341 and 355 I. P. C. for assault and wrongful restraint.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 5.

Considerable anxiety prevails as to the present whereabouts of Mr. J. W. A. Bott, a European Assistant of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., Karachi. Mr. Bott was last seen on the evening of 17th May and subsequently his motor cycle was found slightly damaged a few miles from Karachi. It was then reported that he was seen on the Lahore Mail Train. For the past ten days rumour has been busy with every possible theory though in actual fact nothing of a definite nature has given a clue to his whereabouts or the cause of his mysterious disappearance. The Sind C. I. D. are trying to solve the mystery.

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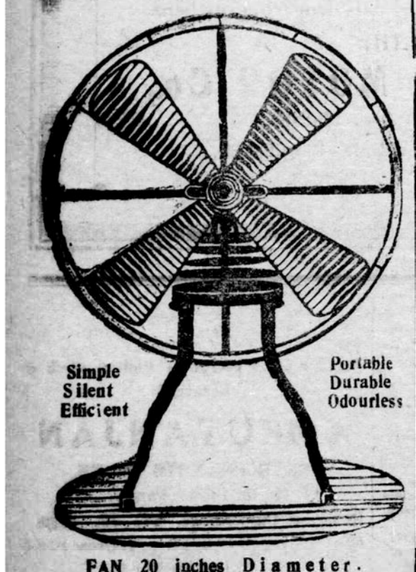

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MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following in your esteemed journal and oblige:—

Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement on Hindu-Muslim tension is very opportune and deserves the attention of every educated Indian, of whatever caste or creed. His articles on this vexed question of Hindu-Muslim unity have always proved of great importance, but this recent statement must have cleared all the doubts from the minds of Hindus as well as Muslims.

Sir, every one desires to see Hindus and Muslims united, but few are ready to work for its attainment. I painfully say that nothing has been done by our respected leaders to promote this unity during the period of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. Every leader without very few exceptions forgot this question of vital importance and raised new troubles. I shall quote the example of my native place Broach that during the two years of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment not a single meeting was held to promote the Hindu-Muslim unity.

There are several causes for this growing Hindu-Muslim tension. Mahatma Gandhi remarks: "Another potent cause of the tension is the growing distrust even among the best of us." Mahatma Gandhi has indeed shown the most important cause of the tension. In my humble opinion the present education and the religious fanatics of both the communities are responsible for this distrust. From the beginning of our school-career we are taught that Hindus and Muslims are born enemies and they can never be united. As regards communal spirit, I should say that it is so deep-rooted in India that hardly few are free from it.

If we take for example any Government department we are sure to find that if a member of any community holds a responsible post and has the power of making appointments he is sure to give preference to the members of his own community. There are no doubt exceptions, but such noble-minded persons are few. Mahomedans desire communal representation because they are backward in many respects and I hope they themselves will advocate the abolition of it when they come on the level on which their Hindu brethren are. All Mahomedans will not hesitate to agree I hope with Mahatma Gandhi when he remarks: "So far as employment in the Government departments is concerned, I think it will be fatal to good government if we introduce there the communal spirit." Communal representation should be abolished, but we can only abolish it when Hindu-Muslim unity attains its perfect stage.

Again Mahatma Gandhi gives a sharp retort to those Hindus and Muslims who often in their fury condemn Shuddi and Tabligh. Mahatma remarks: "If Hindu-Muslim unity is endangered because an Arya Samaj preacher or a Mussalman preacher preaches his faith in obedience to a call from within, that unity is only skin-deep."

Sir, everybody has a right to preach his own religion provided he does it without violence or compulsion. To get out from this entangle position, it is my humble opinion that we should make our education a national one, and should hold in every city and in every week a public meeting to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. Finally, I appeal to my Hindu and Mahomedan brethren to be as optimistic as our great and respected leader Mahatma Gandhi is.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. DOCTOR.

Broach, May 31.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE.

SWAMI SACHIDANAND HURT.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESWAR, June 5.

There was a slight disturbance to-day resulting in Swami Sachidanand being hurt. It is reported that some armed policemen in Mufti wanted to enter the temple to offer Puja but were asked by the volunteers to go in batches. Short struggle appears to have taken place and the Swami was hit on the head.

Mr. C. R. Das is expected to visit Tarakeswar to-morrow.

DHAR PRINCESS'S MARRIAGE.

(Associated Press.)

DHAR, June 5.

Dhar was en fete in honour of the marriage of Shrimati Kumari Kamala Rape, the third daughter of H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, with Sardar Vyankat Rao Ghorpade of Baroda.

The bride who has been educated under a European governess is an accomplished sportswoman and is the Colonel-in-Chief of Maharaj Kumari Kamala Raje's Own Dhar Light Horse. The bridegroom is a student at the Baroda College and is an all round sportsman.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

ADDITIONAL CENTRES TO BE OPENED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The scheme of opening centres for anti-rabic treatment at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel and the Civil Hospitals at Karachi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karwar having proved successful, Government have sanctioned the opening of additional centres at the Civil Hospitals at Surat, Jalgaon, Nasik, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad (Sind) and Sukkur.

It is now possible to supply anti-rabic vaccine to institutions where there are proper facilities for its control and supervision of the treatment. Any such institution desiring to open a centre for anti-rabic treatment, should apply to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, who will furnish the necessary information regarding the supply of vaccine and treatment of patients.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

"UNSOUND IN ECONOMICS AND WRONG IN ETHICS."

The following are extracts from the minute of dissent by Mr. D. Chaman Lall to the Select Committee's Report on the Tariff Bill:—

Mr. D. Chaman Lall after showing how the Steel Industry in India enjoys a very favourable position as regards the raw materials, fluxing materials, labour and transportation—facts which are admitted by the Tariff Board also ascribes the "higher cost or subsequent processes" to the lack of efficient technical management.

Continuing he says:—

I confess I am unable to agree either with the economics or the ethics of an argument which if admitted would heavily burden the already poverty-stricken masses of this country whose average *per capita* income is reckoned to be no more than one anna per day, without at the same time affording some adequate compensation for the sacrifice sought to be imposed upon them.

ECONOMIC ASSASSINATION.

Nevertheless even if it were granted that the steel industry which is admitted to be of primary importance for the purposes of national defence, which everyone is anxious to call a national industry and yet anxious promptly to forget that it must really be made national, would die a speedy death but for state assistance, which in this case means the imposition of an incalculably heavy burden upon the poor, the obvious plan would be to nationalise that industry in order that any countervailing advantages that may hereafter arise should be made available not for private monopolists but for the common people of India. Without this plan it would be nothing short of the economic assassination of the masses. Not to adopt this plan would be equivalent to taking up the position of the hangman who said to Don Carlos "I shall assassinate thee but it is for thy good." In this matter I take my stand upon the terms of the Resolution which brought forth the Tariff Board inquiry. It says the principle of protection is to be applied "with due regard to the well being of the community." I fail to see how in strengthening the hands of the powerful capitalists of India in creating a virtual monopoly for them, in handing the consumer to their monopolist mercy, in burdening every man, woman and child in India who will be affected both directly and indirectly, the supporters of the Bill in its present form are paying any regard whatsoever to the well being of the community. Already one memorandum submitted to Honourable Members states that three steel concerns excluding Tatas, have combined to charge 25 per cent more for their pig-iron to the Indian consumer than their export quotations. The State is making, if the Bill is passed, a handsome present to the monopolists to the detriment of the interests of the masses unless the State in this case takes up the position of a monopolist itself.

Politically the history of Protection is no doubt wrapped up with the history of the growth of a spirit of Nationalism—a fact which explains the vehement demand on the part of the middle classes and the manufacturing classes for its adoption in India. But it is equally true that the interests of the masses have been ignored in so far as they conflict with the interests of the classes. If sustenance and support are to be given to the steel industry in India let that be done for the benefit of the masses and not for the benefit of the profit-making private producer. Not Protection *sans phrase*, not subsidies and bounties without condition but nationalisation it seems to me is the only method which can secure this end. That this proposition was defeated in the Select Committee by only one vote gives hope to its supporters.

"INTER-NATIONAL BRIGANDS."

The question has been raised of applying Protection with discrimination, that is, only to those industries which are Indian both in capital and in management. Although no doubt the disadvantage of foreign shareholders and bondholders drawing regularly their interest and their dividends out of the country without any return is obvious, yet obvious also is the fallacy which considers that capitalists *inter se* recognise any national boundaries. We must look upon these not as national heroes but as international brigands. Even the Tata Iron and Steel Company shows a debenture list of nearly 4½ crores mostly in the hands of foreign bondholders.

But the question most vital to an examination of the Bill is the question of labour. The Honourable the Commerce Member is in favour of protecting the steel owner, not so the steel worker. Whereas he would assist industry unable to stand upon its own legs, he can see no logic in assisting a Trade Union similarly placed. Whereas he is in favour of forcing on enquiring into the conditions of an industry he can see no reason for forcing a similar enquiry into the conditions of the workers engaged in that industry. The Honourable the Commerce Member is a Protectionist *qua industry* and a Free Trader *qua labour*. We have claimed, and we are supported in this view by a majority of the members of the Select Committee, that the interests of the workers engaged in the Steel industry should be safeguarded in this Bill. Human lives are more important than dividends, the welfare of the workers is more important than the welfare of absentee capitalists who owe their position to the exploitation of human labour applied to land. Can there be any doubt that it is a short-sighted view which seeks to protect industry by excluding from the scope of its protection the workers who make that industry possible? It is a common cliche that the welfare of workers is wrapped up in the welfare of the industry although the converse of this statement is almost generally lost sight of. Even the Tariff Board report the losses suffered by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., as a result of the discontent prevailing amongst the workers at Jamshedpur which led them twice in recent years to resort to the weapon of a general strike. It is for these reasons that we suggested:

(1) The recognition of the Unions of workers engaged in the steel industry.

(2) The appointment of Conciliation Board for the settlement of industrial disputes arising in the industry.

(3) An economic enquiry into the conditions of wage-earners engaged in the steel industry with a view to the amelioration of such conditions.

My conclusions therefore are:

1 That the Tariff Board have made out no case for Protection but merely a case, "for the higher cost of subsequent processes" in the manufacture of steel although even here the Board have failed to draw the inevitable conclusion. And I make a present of this statement to those who talk glibly of the "inefficiency" of Indian Labour as compared with the efficiency of "imported labour" engaged in the "subsequent processes."

2. That I am unable to support the Bill without the safeguards of nationalisation taking as I do my stand upon the interests of the tax-payer and the consumer who are being delivered into the hands of monopolists whose concern is not the well-being of the community but the security of their profits.

3. Finally that the present Bill defeats its own purpose since it seeks to protect industry without at the same time seeking to protect the interests, rights and liberties of hundreds of thousands of workers engaged in the production of steel and the raw materials necessary for its manufacture.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6.

S S Naldera, Coldwell, London.
S S Mirzapore, Parker, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 6.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Venice McKeller, Liverpool.
S S City of Canterbury, Bremmer, Karachi.
S S Persia, Zadre, Trieste.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Dalgoma for Antwerp.
Steamer Corfe Castle for Antwerp.

S S Naldera:—The P and O. S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera, 8596 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mirzapore, 3353 tons, Captain Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Venice:—The City Line steamer City of Venice, 5223 tons, Captain J McKeller, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5489 tons, Captain G Manley, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, June 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Haliartus, 3,255, L'pool, 14/6, J F & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5389, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Ct. Canterbury, 3351, K'chi, 7/6, K N and Co.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N. F, 7/6 K N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,162, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
6 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co
7 Dalgoma 3517 K'chi, 13/6 M M & Co.
10 Karoa, 3607, E A Ports, 11/6, M M and Co
11 Arioste, 2,760, Hull, NF, J F & Co.
12 Ockenfels, 4681, N F, N F, I Edwards Ltd.
13 Crisfield, 4668, New York, N F, Vol Bros.
15 Asia, 4,460, Genoa 15/6, M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2Chinkoa 3295, N F, N.F. M M Co.
2 Olympia, 3286, Glasgow, 9/6, Granam & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf 11/6 M M and Co.
9 Nagato Maru, 4325, Kobe 9/6 N Y Kaisha.
9 Jeypore, 3209, N.F., 8/6, M M and Co.
12 and 13 Hat Khola, 4278, K'chi, 7/6 M M and Co.
15 Homeyun, 2732, Jeddah, N F T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Basra, N F, M M and Co.
F Jeddah 2923, Jeddah 12/6 T M & Co.
K Gazana, 3191, N F, N F, M M & Co.
N Jalavijaya, 2,297, Moulmein, 8/6, Scindi S N Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ronderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Vetkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F E Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 16th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 15th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS....

June 6.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—1980 cwt mussoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, A Esmail; 70 bales wool, S Hasam and Co.; 700 cwt oil cake meal, R J Dawn; 28 cwt. dry cassings, Ad. Meyer and Co.; 100 cwt. kopak cotton seed J Permanand and Co. 210 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord and Co. 60 bales cotton, G. Jethamal; 35 bales wool, V Goomersey, 20 bales wool, B Shirdoallabh; 38 bales wool, M. Baba, 51 bales wool, R Veerchand; 14 bales wool G Gumanmal; 50 bales wool, F F, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Perim for London:—200 cwt linseed, A Durst; 8 cases cassings, S M H Kadarbux; 30 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—2000 cwt myrobollam, V Bhaskar.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.; 55 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton waste, D Ebramji; 102 cwt Persian gum, M H Dehdashti.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—30 cwt cassem D Ebramji; 500 cwt ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.; 14 cases bristles S Braderer and Co.; 16 cwt mother of pearl shell, A H Mawji; 999 cwt. ajwan seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 102 cwt. gum shiraj M H Dehdashti; 50 cwt gum kathira, M H Dehdashti; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S S Crisfield for New York:—225 cwt myrobollam, V Bhaskar 20 cwt cardmom seed, R S Tata and Co.; 500 cwt mustard seed, Thos Cook and Son; 269 cwt pistachionut, A H Diale.

S S Ariosto for Hull:—2000 cwt myrobollam V Bhaskar; 2000 cwt castor seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Asia for Genoa:—1000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros. and Co.

Gorio Ld.; 825 bales cotton, Langley and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 230 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co.; 1000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Persia for Trieste:—165 bales cotton Vurdhwan Bros.; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Persia for Venice:—112 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Marseilles—56 bales hemp, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—50 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe—11500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—185 cwt. gum Arabic, M H Dehdashti.

S S Alps Maru for Yokoichi—100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—111 bales cotton, H Rambhagal and Co.; 523 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 998 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—47 cwt shark fins, R Dhanji and Co. 18 cwt fish maws, R Rhanji and Co. 100 bales grey cotton m. twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 6.

S S Durenda from London, Agents British India S N Co. Ltd.:—34 cases fruits 100 cases mineral water, 350 cases mineral gin, 5000 bundles yellow metal sheet, 527 kegs paint, 27 cases paint, 1218 cases spirits, 106 cases bottled beer, 70 cases biscuits, 41 cases arts silk yarn, 31 cases medicines, 15 cases salt, 40 cases syrup, 415 cases vinegar, 225 cases wine, 30 cases dry ginger, 2439 drums linseed oil, 100 kegs litharge, 60 bales paper, 330 bales old newspaper 20 bags Dairy Salt, 55 cases cigarettes, 125 cases common soap, 20 cases apples, 25 cases sugar, 60 cases colour, 83 cases safety fuses, 38 cases envelopes, 25 cases cardials, 55 cases boot polish, 43 cases oil varnish, 600 drums oil varnish, 30 drums L oil and grease 50 drums carbolic fluid, 120 drums disinfectant fluid, 15 cases milk food, 24 cases chloroform, 20 cases bacon, 60 drums varnish, 100 cases beer, 50 bales oakum, 400 tins Pitch, 350 cask cement.

From Middlesbro:—121324 bundles galvd. corr sheet, 100 bags diamond grit, 250 bags alum hydro ovide, 35 cases Napthaline blocks.

From Antwerp:—35 cases champagne wine, 80 cases candles, 20 cases cheese, 480 bags corn flour.

From Bordianux:—140 cases wine and brandy, 150 cases brandy.

S S Sirsa from Calcutta. Agents.—British India Steam N Co. Ltd.:—7022 bags Rice, 5947 bags cotton seed, 93 bags white metal lossing, 1566 bags betel nut, 95 chests Tea, 327 half chest Tea, 64 coils manilla rope, 30 bundles country drugs, 65 bales jute twine, 840 bales gunnies bags, 30 bales twine, 220 bales H/cloth, 38 bundles toothachi cure, 45 bundles Chiretta.

From Colombo:—20 half chest Tea.

From Cochin:—303 coils coir rope 1120 bundles coir yarn, 1050 bundles coir yarn matted.

BOMBAY'S EXHIBITS AT WEMBLY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Superintendent in charge of the Bombay Court at the British Empire Exhibition wires that Her Majesty the Queen visited the Bombay Court on May 31, and spent 12 minutes in inspecting the exhibits. She was much pleased with them. Mr. Asli presented Her Majesty with brocades manufactured by Mr. Ghulamhussain Mulla Alibhai Kinkhabwala of Surat.

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Cocogem has a decided advantage over ordinary cooking fats. Doctors often forbid fried foods because of their indigestibility. Why? Because butter, ghee, suet etc. smoke and burn at 300dgr.-350dgr. F. leaving the food only half cooked but heavy with absorbed grease.

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LEE COMMISSION REPORT

PART II—SERVICE CONDITIONS.

The following is the fourth instalment of the Report of the Public Services Commission:—

CHAPTER VI.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

43. One of the questions to which we have given the most anxious consideration is whether a basic pay lower than that which obtains at present for both Europeans and Indians should be fixed for future recruits, Europeans receiving an adequate addition thereto in the form of overseas pay. The arguments for adopting such a course are many and familiar, and have formed a perennial subject of controversy ever since the problem of Indianisation became a political issue. A great volume of evidence, for and against, has been submitted to the Commission, and may perhaps be fairly summarised as revealing a sharp cleavage of opinion between the Services and the politicians. The former are almost unanimously opposed to a reduction of basic pay. They urge that it would bring about too marked a differentiation between the emoluments of British and Indian Civil Servants working side by side and performing similar duties. Indian officers further contend that far from such a reduction being just, they ought to receive a substantial increase in their pay. Political opinion, on the other hand, is strongly in favour of the "market price" principle, and contends that, whilst a high rate of pay may be necessary to attract Europeans, the best Indian candidates could be secured on considerably lower terms. There is much reason in this contention, which is pressed with vigour as one of the main justifications for increased Indianisation.

In the face of these divided and possibly interested, counsels the Commission have endeavoured to view the needs of India from a detached and somewhat wider standpoint, and have come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable, in present circumstances, to reduce the basic pay of the Services.

44. The existing scales of pay for the All-India Services were fixed in 1919-20 on the basis of the recommendations of the Islington Commission. A great rise in prices had taken place since their Report was signed. This was not ignored in recasting the scales, but no attempt was made to increase the rupee rates of pay to a figure which could justly be considered as taking full account of this rise in prices. At the time when the scales were being revised a new exchange policy intended to fix the value of the rupee at 2s. was under consideration. It is clear that the belief that exchange would remain high was an important factor in fixing the rupee pay at rates which would otherwise have represented inadequate compensation for the rise in prices. We find strong support for this view in the answer given in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for India on 20th July, 1922:—

"The present scale of salaries was fixed with effect from 1st December, 1919. The official exchange value of the rupee was then 2s. At that time it was expected that the exchange value would continue about that figure, though it could not be definitely guaranteed." (Hansard, Vol. 156, p. 2292).

If exchange had remained at or about 2s. we believe that no complaint could have been made regarding the scales of 1919-20. But the rupee fell from 2s. 10½d. in February, 1920, to below 1s. 4d. in February, 1921, and except for short periods, remained below 1s. 4d. for the next two years. The effect on the financial resources of officers remitting large sums to England for the maintenance and education of their families, and consuming considerable quantities of imported articles the rupee price of which has greatly risen, was immediate and serious; and a flood of memorials followed protesting against the inadequacy of the new scales. The withdrawal of exchange compensation allowance from the Services which had received it up to the introduction of the new scales afforded another ground for complaint, as soon as the rupee fell below the rate at which exchange compensation allowance would have been admissible under the old rules.

45. Except for an inconsiderable increase in the pay of the Indian Police Service, made in 1921, the present scales of pay are substantially as they were fixed in 1920. They are set out in Appendix III.

In approaching the question of their adequacy we desire to call attention to the views expressed in the Islington Commission Report and in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report in this regard. The criterion adopted by the Islington Commission, for application to pay questions, was as follows:—

"Government should pay so much and so much only to their employees as is necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp, and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as will shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service."

We are in full agreement with the principle thus expressed, and have made it the basis of our proposals. The authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report say (paragraph 318):—

"We are anxious that the present opportunity should be taken to do something towards restoring the real pay of the existing services to the level which proved attractive 20 years ago."

This recommendation was made six years ago, and it is one of the most insistent complaints of the Services that so little has been done to give effect to it.

46. In the course of our enquiry, the Services have placed before us carefully compiled statements of current income and expenditure. We could not examine these figures in such detail as to warrant us in accepting them as a sufficient basis for new scales of pay, but they afford strong evidence that a considerable proportion of married officers now serving are either falling into debt or only avoid doing so by economies which may be detrimental to their contentment and efficiency.

We have obtained independent confirmation of this view from banks or financial houses in close and constant relation with members of the Services. We were informed that a great many officers, particularly in the early years of married life, are at present in debt to an extent which was unknown 20 years ago; and that this is in no sense due to extravagance. Insurance policies are pledged as security for advances to a much greater extent than formerly and in many cases their surrender value taken. In other words officers are mortgaging or sacrificing the provision made for their families in the event of their death and only escape from their difficulties, if at all, towards the end of their service This is an undesirable state of affairs, from the public as well as the private point of view, and one which calls for early alleviation.

47. Arguments based upon statistical comparisons of prices must always be used with caution, but the following facts should, we think, have weight in considering the remuneration of the Services.

(i) Such information as we have obtained as to the cost of living for a European in India in 1914 and in 1923 points to an increase of about 60 per cent. within that period.

(i) Simultaneously there has been a greatly increased drain in the matter of home remittances. Expenditure on the maintenance and education of children in England is perhaps the commonest and the most substantial item in this connection, and a comparison between the fees charged by a representative group of Public Schools in 1923 and 1914 (taken from the Public Schools Year Book) shows an increase of over 50 percent. The increase is more marked in the case of the less expensive schools, and the struggle of the average married officer to give his children an education not inferior to his own is undoubtedly severe.

It will be remembered that the scales in force for the All-India Services up to 1919 were considered by the Islington Commission to be inadequate in 1914 and we do not consider that the increases given in the former years were commesurate with the rise in prices before and after 1914. The present rates of pay are therefore far below "the level which proved attractive 20 years ago."

48. We have made enquiries of a large number of commercial houses in India regarding the remuneration of their superior European staff, and particularly regarding improvements in such remuneration since 1914. The evidence we received was in most cases given under a pledge that it would be treated as confidential, and we cannot, therefore, refer to it in detail. But, although the pay of their employees on joining was sometimes lower than that of the Civil Services, we found, generally speaking.

(i) That increases amounting to 50 per cent. or even 75 per cent., had been given within the period mentioned;

(ii) That employees whose education and training involved an expenditure of time and money very much less than those of the Civil Services might reasonably look forward to salaries comparing favourably with the general standard of the Service time scales; and that the rewards to exceptional men are out of all proportion to those attainable in Government service;

(iii) That apart from salaries, commercial houses of the better class in India add to the remuneration of their European employees in various ways which have no parallel in Government service. Bonuses are given in addition to pay and retiring bonuses in addition to pensions. In some cases pay and pension are given free of income-tax. Substantial contributions are made to the provident funds of the employees. Remittance of a proportion of salary is allowed at rates well above the current rate of exchange. Free quarters, in some cases furnished quarters, are provided, or an allowance in lieu which has been raised substantially since 1914. Senior officers draw motor car allowances. Passages are provided at reasonable intervals for officers, and sometimes for their families.

It is not suggested that Government is in a position to treat its own employees in such a generous fashion, but the disparity of remuneration as between a commercial and an official career has become so conspicuous, and so discouraging to Civil Servants, that we feel something should be done without delay to restore contentment.

In dealing with this question we have borne constantly in mind the urgent need for economy in Indian administration, but after the most careful consideration we think that the improvement in emoluments set out in paragraphs 52 to 55 are absolutely necessary.

49. A striking and gratifying feature of the official representations which have been submitted to us by the various Service Associations and individual officers is their expression of whole-hearted acceptance of the reforms and the spirit of the Government of India Act. They have stated, unreservedly, their anxiety to assist and play their part in the progress of India along the road to self-government. They have only pleaded that, so long as they are engaged in this task, they should be treated with justice and consideration and that their material conditions of service should be made fair and tolerable.

50. It has been represented to us almost unanimously by the Indian members of the Services, that high prices have equally affected them and that the necessity of maintaining a standard of living comparable to that of their European colleagues, apart from the special demands on account of their religious and social obligations which are peculiar to Indians, places them in a financial position no less embarrassing than that of European officers. It is partly on account of these representations that we have, in paragraph 43, recommended that the basic pay should not be lowered. At the same time, having regard to Indian public opinion as to the necessity of economising the cost of Public Services, we are not prepared to recommend an increase in their emoluments. We have, therefore, except in the case of the Indian Police Service, adopted a system which will meet the requirements mainly of Europecan married officers, particularly those in the middle years of their service.

51. We do not propose, except in the cases dealt with in paragraphs 52 and 59, to revise the existing scales of basic pay recently fixed for the various Services, and confine our recommendations to the giving of relief in other and simpler ways. The system we have adopted is to improve the overseas pay in certain years of service and to make it remittable at a favourable rate. In addition we recommended the grant of other benefits as set out in paragraphs 63, 62, and 93.

We accordingly make the following proposals for the All-India Services, including, of course, all present members of the All-India Services employed in the transferred field of administration.

INDIAN POLICE PAY.

52. The case of the Police Service is peculiar. The conditions have changed and whilst, on the one hand, more specialised training is now necessary to equip the present-day police officer for the efficient discharge of his duties, his responsibilities, on the other hand, have become more onerous and irksome and require greater intelligence and resource. With a view, therefore, to making the Service more attractive, we are prepared to treat it as an exception and to improve its basic pay. But to avoid disturbing the relative position of the Service to other Services, we have not altered the maximum basic pay. What we propose, in order to make the initial basic pay more attractive to the Indian youths of the proper class, is to raise it slightly, without altering, in the first four years, the total emoluments which are considered to be sufficiently attractive for the European recruit.

The following is the scale we recommend:

Year.	Inferior. Present	Inferior. Proposed.	Superior. Present	Superior. Proposed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	325	350	——	——
2 ...	350	375	——	——
3 ...	375	400	——	——
4 ...	400	425	——	——
5	425	450	——	——
6 ...	450	475	600	650
7 ...	475	500	625	675
8 ...	500	525	650	700
9 ...	525	550	675	725
10 ...	550	575	700	750
11 ...	575	600	725	800
12 ...	600	625	750	825
13 ...	625	650	775	850
14 ...	650	675	800	900
15 ...	675	700	825	925
16 ...	——	——	850	950
17 ...	——	——	900	1000
18 ...	——	——	950	1025
19 ...	——	——	1000	1050
20 ...	——	——	1050	1075
21 ...	——	——	1100	1100
22 ...	——	——	1150	1150
23 ...	——	——	1200	1200
24 ...	——	——	1250	1250
25 ...	——	——	1300	1300
26 ...	——	——	1350	1350
Selection ...	——	——	1450	1450

OVERSEAS PAY—(GENERAL).

53. The present rates of overseas pay are Rs. 200, Rs. 250 and Rs. 300, except in the Indian Police Service, where a lower rate of Rs. 120 is provided in the first three years in consequence of the earlier age at which the recruit enters the Service. In granting relief in overseas pay we have adopted the rule of not varying the stages at which the overseas pay rises under the existing orders from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in the different Services. The number of years of service after which the rate of overseas pay rises from one figure to another is different for different Services, and we do not wish to go behind the reasons which led Government to lay down these differences. But we are of opinion that about the time when the rate rises from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 the European officer has generally married and is beginning to be faced by heavier expenses. We have, therefore, decided to recommend that the rise from Rs. 150 should be to Rs. 250 and not to Rs. 200. In other words we propose to abolish the Rs. 200 rate, and to substitute for it the rate of Rs. 250 in the years in which it is now prescribed according to the scales of pay now in force.

The second addition to overseas pay which we recommend is in the latter half of an officer's service. We propose that from the 12th year onwards, the rate of overseas pay of all Services should be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300, except in the case of the Indian Police Service where, owing to recruitment at an earlier age, the increase should come three years later, i.e., from the 15th year onwards.

The rates of overseas pay for the various Services, according to our proposals will thus be:—

Indian Service of Engineers:
for the first 7 years, Rs. 150;
for the next 4 years, Rs. 250.

Indian Civil Service and Indian Forest Service:
For the first 6 years, Rs. 150;
for the next 5 years, Rs. 250.

Indian Educational Service, Indian Agricultural Service and Indian Veterinary Service:
For the first 5 years, Rs. 150;
for the next 6 years, Rs. 250.

In the 12th year, and thereafter up to the end of the time scale, in all the above mentioned Services, Rs. 300.

In the Indian Medical Service, Captains with more than three years' service, who now get Rs. 200, will be entitled to Rs. 250, while Majors with not less than 11 years' service, and Lieutenant-Colonels, will get Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 250.

In the Indian Police Service, in which recruits are, on the average, 3 years younger than in the other Services, and in which the basic pay is to be raised for reasons already given, the rupee rates of overseas pay should be as under:—

In the first three years	Rs. 100
In the fourth year	Rs. 125
In the next four years	Rs 150
In the next six years	Rs. 250
In the 15th year and thereafter to the end of the time scale	Rs. 300

REMITTANCE PRIVILEGES:—(GENERAL.)

54. In all Services, the Police included, from the 5th year of service onwards every officer of non-Asiatic domicile should be permitted to remit his overseas pay as above proposed through the High Commissioner at a rate of 2s. to the rupee, or to draw it in London in sterling at that rate. Indian members of the Services, who are already entitled to overseas pay, should draw the increase which we propose in such overseas pay, but should only be entitled to the remittance privilege if they can satisfy the High Commissioner that they have wives or children in Europe.

Officers promoted to the selection grade in the Indian Police Service, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Veterinary Service, and to the senior and junior selection grades in the Indian Educational Service should draw the maximum overseas pay and also receive the remittance privilege described above.

We have set out in Appendix III tables showing the present and the proposed emoluments of these various Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS.

55. These proposals involve some adjustment of the pay of officers in lower administrative posts. The pay of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Superintending Engineers in the Indian Service of Engineers and Conservators of Forests in the Indian Forest Service should be fixed at Rs. 2,150, instead of the present incremental pay of Rs. 1,750—100—2,150, but in that case they would receive no remittance benefit.

With regard to administrative posts, above the time-scale, other than those referred to in this paragraph, we have not found it possible to come to an agreement as to the nature and extent, if any, of the improvement in emoluments which should be made. The English members, on the one hand, regard it as essential that the financial positions of such officers should be substantially improved. They have, therefore, submitted their proposals in this connection in a separate note (Appendix IV). The Indian members, on the other hand, are opposed to any recommendations in this direction, and have similarly recorded their views in Appendix IV.

WOMEN'S BRANCH, I. E. S.

56. The Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service is paid on a lower scale than the other All-India Services. We think that they have a claim to some improvement in their emoluments, but not necessarily to the same extent as the concessions recommended above for the All-India Services generally.

We would leave it to the Government of India to give special consideration to their case and to make the necessary recommendations to the Secretary of State.

CENTRAL SERVICES.

57. We consider that in principle the concessions proposed for members of the All-India Service should *mutatis mutandis* be granted to all European officers in the Central Services appointed by the Secretary of State, and to such other European officers, who, although appointed by the Government of India, were so appointed on the basis of a non-Asiatic domicile.

JUDICIAL PAY IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

58. Officers appointed to the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service have for many years received additional pay. Since the reorganisation of 1919 it has been fixed at Rs. 150 a month. This advantage in pay was given in view of the fact that, in the past, the general attractions of judicial work were inferior to those on the executive side, and consequently a higher rate of pay had to be offered to induce men to enter the Judicial Branch voluntarily. We do not consider that this consideration any longer applies. The duties of officers on the executive side have become so onerous that the judicial side has by comparison become the more attractive of the two, and we see no reason why any special inducement should be offered to officers to enter it.

We do not propose that the present Judicial Pay should be withdrawn from any officer who elected for the Judicial Branch and was appointed to it between the reorganisation of the pay scale in 1919 and the date of our Report, or from any officer who was receiving the judicial allowance as a permanent element in his salary at the date of our Report. We recommend, however, that no officer appointed to the Judicial Branch after the latter date should receive in respect of his service therein anything more than the pay appropriate to his length of service in the time-scale which we have recommended above for the Indian Civil Service generally. We have been informed that in Madras the Judicial Pay, which under the rules in force at the time was due to Provincial Service officers holding listed judicial posts, has been withheld from them because, unlike the Judicial Pay of officers of the Indian Civil Service, it was subject to the vote of the Legislative Council which refused to vote it. We consider that the refusal to provide the necessary funds constitutes an unfair discrimination against this particular class of officer and that their grievance should be met.

TECHNICAL PAY IN THE INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS AND SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH BRANCH.

59. When the pay of the Superior Services was revised in 1919-20 the Secretary of State, in the case of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Superior Telegraph Branch, not only differentiated by means of overseas pay between officers of European and Indian domicile, but made a further differentiation by means of technical pay between officers trained in Europe and those trained in India. This technical pay amounts to only Rs. 75 a month, but it has given rise to very widespread dissatisfaction. The principle underlying the grant of overseas pay is well understood by all concerned, but the introduction of technical pay has been regarded as creating an invidious distinction and as reflecting upon the technical qualification of officers recruited in India. We understand that the decision was based on the view that India does not at present afford the same facilities for technical training as are obtainable in Europe, and that the engineer recruited in Europe must for the present be held to possess a higher market value than an engineer recruited in India. This distinction does not appear to us justifiable, having regard to the number of distinguished engineers who have received their training in India, at Roorkee and elsewhere. In any case, the officers of the Service, whether recruited in Europe or in India, carry out the same work, and we see no reason why they should not receive the same pay. We accordingly recommend that the technical pay referred to above should be reckoned as part of the basic pay of the Service, and that officers who received their training at the Indian Engineering Colleges, whether they be Indians or Europeans, should, except for overseas pay, receive the same emoluments as officers trained in Europe. The scale of basic pay for the Indian Service of Engineers set out in Appendix III is drawn up in accordance with this conclusion.

PAY OF MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

60. The Political Department of the Government of India is composed partly of officers of the Indian Civil Service and partly of Indian Army officers. After ten years' service in the Department the latter are placed on a "supernumerary list" and are no longer recallable to military duty. Their career in the Department is to all intents and purposes a civil one, and their duties and responsibilities are the same as those of their civilian colleagues. There is, however, a differentiation in the matter of pay in favour of the civilians. From the 8th till the 22nd year of service the latter receive a personal allowance over and above the pay which they draw in common with the military officers, and this allowance amounts on the average to Rs. 200 a month. The military officers in the Department have represented to us that this differentiation is inequitable. We think this contention is justified. Our view is strengthened by the practical consideration that the Political Department does not, as matters stand, offer sufficient attraction to military officers of the type required for its difficult and exacting duties. We are informed that whereas formerly the number of applicants was far in excess of the vacancies, at present great difficulty is experienced in securing suitable officers. It has been the invariable rule in the case of military officers serving with Indian Civil Service officers in mixed "Commissions," such as exist in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, that all draw equal pay and we can see no valid reason for making an exception in the case of military officers of the Department. We recommend, therefore, that in future they should receive the same pay as their Civilian colleagues. We have dealt with their pension grievance in Chapter VIII, paragraph 73.

PAY OF SPECIALIST OFFICERS.

61. Apart from the All-India Services and the Central Services, there is a class of officers whose claim to similar treatment in the matter of pay concessions has to be considered. These are specialist officers, recruited either by the Secretary of State or Local Governments, who are not members of any organised Service but whose status and emoluments are generally comparable with those of the Superior Services dealt with above. It will be convenient to deal first with the Public Works Department specialists. These officers are employed on work of a permanent character, for example as architects, electrical engineers and sanitary engineers under various Local Governments. They are recruited on contract for a fixed period of years in the first instance, but in so far as the duties on which they are engaged are of a permanent and not a temporary nature they have a reasonable expectation that, so long as their work is satisfactory, their services will be retained. In the past many of them have been engaged on a permanent basis on the completion of their contracts. They fall into three classes:—

(a) Those appointed by the Secretary of state and holding permanent appointments. The pay of these is equivalent to that of officers of the Indian Service of Engineers of similar standing, and we recommend that they should receive the same concesions as are recommended for officers of the latter Service.

(b) Officers appointed by the Secretary of State and serving under contract. If the terms of the contract contain a clear implication that permanent employment is contemplated, subject to approved service, on the conclusion of the temporary contract, we think there is a case for the revision of the contract so as to give an improvement comparable with that given to officers of similar standing in the Indian Service of Engineers. On the other hand if the terms of the contract clearly contemplate the officer's employment in work of limited duration we see no reason for its revision.

(c) Certain specialist officers have been appointed by the Local Governments and their pay is therefore subject to the vote of the Legislative Councils. We recommend that their cases should be treated generally on the lines of (a) and (b) above.

The same general principles should be appointed to specialist officers in other departments, such as Forest Specialists, Agricultural Engineers, and to officers holding various miscellaneous appointments.

CHAPTER VII.

PASSAGES.

62. Hitherto Government has not provided passages for officers of the Services or their families when travelling to Europe on leave. The principle adopted has been that emoluments should be fixed on a scale sufficient to cover the cost of passages, and that the officer should be left to make his own arrangements.

The evidence laid before us showed that the inadequacy of the existing rates of pay, combined with the great rise in shipping rates in recent years, has made it increasingly difficult for officers to meet passage charges. It is true that the Government now makes advances free of interest to cover the cost of passages; but these are repayable by instalments after the officer's return to duty, and in a large proportion of cases the married officer, especially, is confronted with the alternative of having either to incur a considerable burden of debt, or to postpone taking leave to the detriment of the health of himself and his family. In such cases the officer's efficiency must suffer, and we feel strongly that the granting of some relief in this regard would be in the interests of Government as well as of the officer concerned.

63. After reviewing the whole subject we have decided to recommend that passages on the following scale should be granted to all officers of non-Asiatic domicile in the Superior Civil Services.

The officer himself should receive 4 return passages during his service (of the standard of P. & O. first class "B"), and, when married, his wife should be entitled to as many return passages as may be to his credit. In addition one single passage should be granted for each child.

The application of this scheme to officers already in the service presents certain difficulties, but we suggest the following scale, based upon the length of the officer's service:—

Officer's service at the date when the scheme comes into effect.

NUMBER OF RETURN PASSAGES FOR THE OFFICER AND HIS WIFE.

Less than 7 years	4
Over 7 and less than 14 years	3
Over 14 and less than 21 years	2
21 years and over	1

With a single passage for each child.

The family of an officer who dies in service should be repatriated at Government expense, even though he has exhausted the full number of passages admissible to himself and his family under these proposals.

The above scheme should be applicable to officers of all Superior Civil Service, of non-Asiatic domicile. It should also be extended to Indian officers of the Indian Civil Service who were recruited by the Secretary of State and who receive overseas pay, but should not extend to their families.

64. Apart from the passage concessions above referred to we have recommended in paragraphs 92 and 93 of our Report, that certain measures of relief, in connection with medical attendance and limitation of house rent, should be granted to the Services, and we have given full weight to the financial value of all these concessions in fixing the new rates of overseas pay and remittance privilege which we have recommended in Chapter VI.

The measure of relief which the Services are intended to receive under our scheme must therefore be considered as a whole, and we regard it as essential that no portion of it should be regarded as less certain than another.

In this connection we are conscious of two factors which might defeat the objects of our proposals, or, at any rate, upset the balance of our combined scheme of relief. On the one hand, if the passage concessions were to be given in the form of an allowance, it would be votable from year to year and might be subject to a varying fate in the different Provinces. These risks and uncertainties would place the Services in a very unfair position and might render our proposal largely nugatory.

On the other hand, if the concession were to take the form of an unconditional increase of ordinary pay which would be available for the individual officer to spend as he pleased, there would be the risk (emphasised by many Service witnesses) that it might be imprudently diverted to purposes other than that for which we had intended it, with serious consequences, possibly, both to the officer and his family.

In seeking a way out of this dilemma, we have regarded it as fundamental that the relief which we are recommending should be real, and not exposed to political or other risks.

In our subsequent Chapter on Safeguards (para 85) we make certain recommendations with regard to the execution of a legal covenant, enforceable in the Courts, between every officer in the Superior Services and the authority which has appointed him. In such covenant, all details of the officer's terms and conditions of service should be clearly set forth, so that, in case of any breach of contract, he could seek the appropriate legal remedy.

This safeguard, to which we attach great importance as an ultimate security, must at best involve a slow and cumbersome procedure for the individual officer, who, meanwhile, unless and until the authorities concerned have accepted the principle, and executed the covenants, will have no protection at all with regard to allowances or concessions which are votable.

In the face of these circumstances, we propose the following solution which, in our opinion, obviates, so far at least as passages are concerned, the difficulties above referred to.

65. In arriving at our recommendations with regard to the new rates of overseas pay and remittance privilege we have estimated that, averaging over a British officer's whole service, the money value of the passage concession might be taken as Rs. 50 a month, and, in our financial calculations, we have proceeded throughout on that assumption.

We, therefore, recommend—

(a) That an addition of Rs. 50, or such amount as may from time to time be deemed sufficient by Government for the purpose of financing the concession laid down in paragraph 63, should be credited monthly to the pay of all British members of the Superior Civil Services who are, in accordance with our recommendations, entitled to the grant of free passages. In the case of Indian officers who are entitled to passage concessions, probably Rs. 25 a month would be sufficient. The said sums should be deducted at the source by the Accountant-General and transferred to a special "Passage Fund" in which the contributions thus made by every officer would be allowed to accumulate. This fund, which should be kept separate from all other Government accounts, should be administered by the Government concerned and managed in such a manner as they may deem fit. In particular they should have power to appropriate from the total of the Fund any sum which might from time to time constitute an available surplus after making the necessary provision for the passage charges. No officer would have any claim to any balance remaining in the fund after payment of the passages to which he was entitled.

(b) When an officer requiries funds to defray the expenses of the passages to which he is entitled under our recommendations in paragraph 63 he should apply to the Government concerned, or the official appointed by it for the purpose, and on proving that he is so entitled, and on production of the Steamship Company's invoice for the appropriate tickets, the Accountant-General should either pay the Company direct, or issue to the officer the equivalent amount to enable him to pay the charges himself.

(c) The amount mentioned in clause (a) should not count towards pension or leave or furlough allowance of the officer concerned.

(To be continued.)

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INDIAN CASTOR OIL TREES IN FLORIDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may interest you to know what becomes of the castor oil tree beans when they are shipped to America and other places. I am going to tell you what became of them during the world war, and during the time that the people were needing castor oil, and its by products. Ships were coming in from India with castor oil beans, and they were being received in this country in goodly numbers. It struck our war department, that this would be a fine means of graft, so they set to work, and found out to convert the castor oil beans from India into oil was not enough graft, so that was abandoned and a new and better idea struck these wise guys. They knew that in Florida, and in the Southern parts of this nation castor oil trees grow wild, and that they produce castor oil. Some of our trees are 30 feet high, but they told us that our wild castor oil trees were not the kind that were needed for the soldiers to get good drinks of that health-giving beverage called castor oil, and that the better grade of castor oil trees must be planted all over Florida and must be done as these were the last ships that would ever come from India. They explained that the castor oil trees that were raised in India had stripes whereas the castor oil trees in Florida had no stripes and that was what made the Indian castor oil trees so valuable, as they were far prettier, the Florida ones being a solid green, with a coarse big leaf, while the Indians, being variogated, with red, and other stripes, and a fine pretty leaf, and that castor oil beans from the native or wild Florida castor oil beans being three times the size of the Indians were not as pretty as the Indian kind, and did not look as well

All this was explained to us by the paid governmental experts in the air craft divisions, and how the Indian castor oil trees, with the pretty flowers and beans, were richer, and better for castor oil than the coarser kind that we had growing wild all over South Florida. As these men came down from Washington to tell us this, and offered us 10 a pound for growing the pretty Indian castor oil trees, we decided to grow the pretty Indian castor oil trees, and set to work, and under governmental orders, dug up our orange trees, plowed up our pineapple fields, and got rid of our other staple products to raise castor oil trees like the Indian people, for Uncle Sam. President Wilson wrote us personal letters, telling us that these castor oil trees that we were planting was the only means of winning the war, and that they had to be the pretty Indian kind, or they would be little good, as the native Florida kind was not as pretty, and did not give such good health-giving castor oil, so that the soldiers, the sailors, and others could go over the top with a song in their hearts.

I myself had many acres of these pretty Indian castor oil beans, my relatives had them too, and everyone in Florida had the pretty Indian castor oil trees growing, but when it came to paying the Government repudiated its contract with the farmers, and most of us got nothing at all for our labor, for our time pulling up pineapples, that could not win the war, and digging up orange trees, that were unnecessary during the war.

The air craft division under which we worked was over-paid millions of dollars, and the wheat farmers of the north-west got their pay, because they were organized, and so did the cotton farmers of the Southern States further north, because they were organized, but the men whom President Wilson claimed had won the war never got a cent for those castor beans that we raised so faithfully, neither have the soldiers that got that good old castor oil ever paid us one cent for the great luxuries they enjoyed of getting real castor oil during the war, and after.—Yours, etc.

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

P. O. Box 686,
Fort, Pierce, Florida,
April 5.

GHODBUNDER ROAD,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

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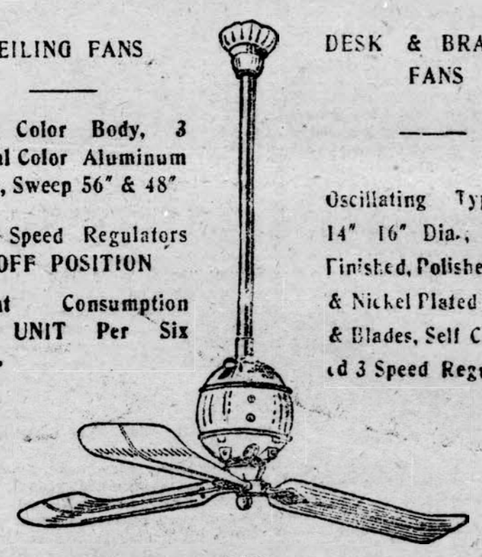

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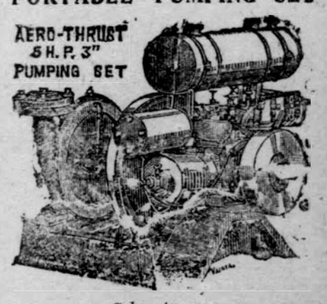

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BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

Bombay-Poona Reliability Trials, 1924

"The Times of India" Tuesday, March 4th: "One Motor Cyclist arrived at Poona half-an-hour in advance of schedule time, and thereby lost a whole handful of marks, and others lost a few marks because their Watches had proved unequal to the occasion." This goes to prove that the Watches used on this Trial were not "Meridian" and we (G. A. Charpie and Co.) advise all Motorists to have as part of their Equipment a reliable "Meridian" Time-keeper, used extensively during the "Great War" by the British Forces—Navy, Army and Royal Air Force

Send for our Catalogue or call on us for our advice.

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A FAMILY BUDGET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The publication of the Lee Commission Report seems to have inaugurated the 'Family Budget' season. The "Times of India" publishes daily at least two such budgets of men who find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet with the very meagre salary they draw monthly. It will not be out of place, therefore, if I attempt to give below the family budget of a certain public servant who works behind his desk from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and draws the most coveted salary of Rs. 82 per month. The gentleman in question has a wife, a school-going son aged 7, and a daughter whose age is 4.:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
1. Rent for a single unfurnished breeze-proof room in the Improvement Trust Chawls.	12	0	0
2. Bazar bill (Rice, dhall, vegetables etc.)	40	0	0
3. Milk and ghee (1½ sr. milk per day.)	17	0	0
4. Railway pass (standing accommodation—in fully packed, suffocating 3rd class compartments	4	0	0
5. Coal	4	0	0
6. Kerosine oil (for lighting purposes.)	2	0	0
7. Dhobi and Barber	3	0	0
8. Boy's education (average.)	2	0	0
9. Medicine. (average.)	3	0	0
10. Other miscellaneous expenses such as bidi, occasinal tea in restaurants etc.	3	0	0
11. Compulsory deduction from pay for Provident Fund.	6	0	0
12. Toilets (2 cakes of soap)	0	12	0
13. Charity.	1	0	0
14. Entertainments.	0	9	0
15. Cooks (done by wife).		nil.	
16. Hamal.		nil.	
17. Wines and spirits.		Always spiritless.	
18. Minerals		nil.	
19. Holiday engagements		nil.	
20. Clothing		nil.	
Total	98	5	0

The excess of expenditure over income, being unavoidable without starvation, is met by receiving loans from neighbours and friends. The above will, I believe, serve an interesting reading to our public guardians and benefactors who are clamouring for more pay.—Yours etc.,

ETERNAL MISERY AND DRUDGERY.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

"STAMP DUE."—A Victim, who has been forced, on two or three occasions, to pay the penalty for insufficiency of postage on open covers containing invitation cards and other printed matter, asks the Post Office to enlighten the public as to the grounds on which they charge excess rates of postage. He also wants the Post Office to show some courtesy and regularity in attending to the complaints of the aggrieved public.

PURE AND CHEAP LIQUORS.—Mr. Paul Pereira would like the Government to insist on the manufacturers to supply pure and unadulterated toddy to the thirsty worshippers in the Temple of Bacchus and also to see that their thirst is quenched at moderate prices. He does not favour the whole-hogging policy of non-official legislators to introduce an era of total prohibition. Rather, he would like them to concentrate their attention on cheapness and purity of Abkari liquids.

WHOM DOES GOD LOVE.—Mr. Maganlal J. Desai, referring to the controversy that has gone to sleep after a strenuous activity of some months, viz., that "God pardons not a Mushrik even though he may be morally good", says that idol-worship is much less horrible than swallowing the creatures of God's creation and that if God would at all pardon anyone, he would pardon only a non-animal eater, be he a Hindu, Mussalman or Christian.

G. I. P. RAILWAY BAR.—Justice draws attention to the fact that the refreshment room and bar at Victoria Terminus is being used by those who are not passengers at all and this is causing much inconvenience to passengers. He accuses the Company of taking an "illegal" advantage of the excise license given to them. He does not like that Railway Companies should cater to the thirsty population.

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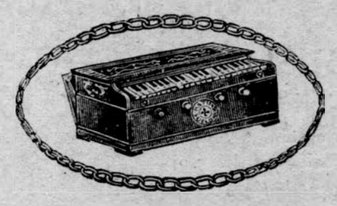

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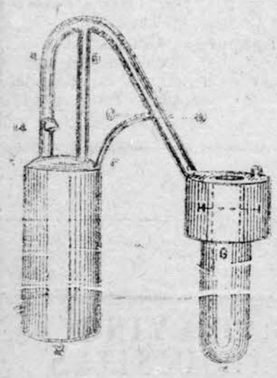

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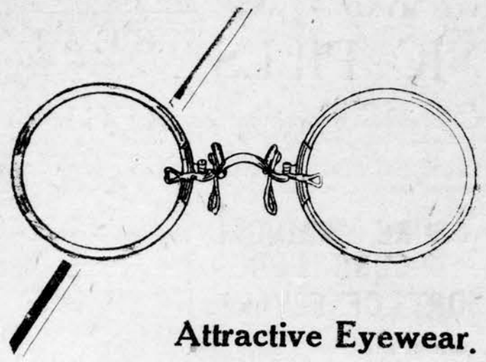

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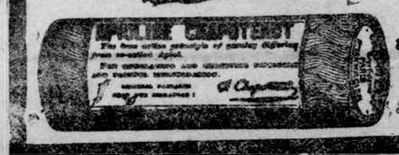

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